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**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Japan Won't Ask Naval Parity

Vienna Cites Wide Nazi Plot

San Francisco Exposes 'Reds'

Hitler Brown Shirts Resume

'Explorer's' Records Are Saved

Chicago Teachers Get RFC Pay

JAPAN states officially it will not seek parity at the naval conference of 1935, and the tension of the great naval powers is relieved. Premier Keisuke Okada, in his first interview with foreign press correspondents, says the "equality" demanded by Tokyo does not mean raising the ratio of 5-5-3 with Britain and the United States to 5-5-5, but that a system of rating be found which will not "hurt the self-respect of nations." He says burdens on the world's people must be reduced by limiting naval armaments and the most heavily armed naval nations must lead the way. He refuses to consider the possibility of the 1935 conference failing or starting a navy-building race—And all of the Premier's words are prime news to a peace-seeking, tax-weary world.

¶ Vienna announces discovery of evidence of a wide Nazi plot for the overthrow of the Austrian Government. A broadcast in the name of the Schuschnigg Cabinet says a German named Franz Heel, carrying a German passport for regular passing into Austria, was captured six days ago with messages in code sewed in his shirt and his shoe lining giving details of the uprising plans. Close connection between the Austrian Nazis and the Hitler party in Germany is said to be established. But last week's putsch was not on this program—That putsch seems the act of Nazi hotheads who couldn't wait.

¶ The Austrian Government, having crushed the Nazi armed revolt in various towns, carries on an energetic mopping up campaign. The Cabinet issues an order forbidding payment of salary to any public employee suspected of aiding or encouraging the Nazi revolt. The report that a new Nazi outburst would follow the hanging of the two chief assassins of Chancellor Dollfuss caused military preparations, but no outburst occurs—A troubled people wonder how unity is to come to Austria.

¶ San Francisco uncovers the activities of Communists in planning and precipitating its recent general strike: Erwin Canham, the Monitor's roaming reporter of the nation's life, discusses the plot in this issue. Communism infiltrated labor unions to foment and lose strikes, so that labor might ripen for revolution. The first big battle has been fought and Americanism has defeated Communism. Communistic plots, inspired in Russia, are exposed in all their evil—And Red machinations, when exposed to American workers' eyes, are on the way to destruction.

¶ Germany sees its cities turn autumn-colored once more with the uniforms of the Storm Troopers. After a month's vacation, the Nazi organized force dons the brown shirts and wonders about its future. The "purification" committee is still weeding out undesirables; Commander Lutze's recent order that only party members are eligible will reduce the number by one-half. Chancellor Hitler's private "army," classed as military effectives by France, has halted all arms agreements. Broad new moves are due—In any event the Brown Shirts have apparently passed their peak of power.

¶ Washington laboratories, calibrating the undestroyed barograph, find the stratosphere balloon "Explorer" reached 60,613 feet. This is about 1000 feet below Lieut. T. G. W. Settle's world record. Also, the film in destroyed cameras gives a clear, moving record of delicate instruments which smashed. Major Kepner, Captain Stevens and Captain Anderson are happy. The irreplaceable part of the cargo of the great expedition was saved, says the balloon-builder—The three brave men who manned it.

¶ Britain's Commons hears a warm debate over the Government's paying £41,440 of the purchase price of the Codex Sinaiticus from Russia. This fourth-century biblical manuscript was secured for the British Museum for £100,000, with Prime Minister MacDonald agreeing the Treasury should supplement popular subscriptions. Labor's members declare the money should go for relief instead. In reply they are asked whether the Labor Party would allow St. Paul's to collapse to restrict public funds to relief—Other nations would like to get the Codex Sinaiticus at that bargain price.

¶ Chicago prepares to end its "educational dark ages" by paying its school teachers with a $25,000,000 loan from the RFC at Washington. Checks for $21,591,000 are ready to go to teachers covering months of unpaid salaries. This loan is the first made by the Federal Government to a local government for operating expenses. It sets a precedent, but it does something far more human—It enables millions of sympathizers to rejoice with those heroic, faithful, long-suffering Chicago school teachers.

Half-Fare on 'El' for Sundays?

Consumers Fill Gap in NRA

Newsboys at University Doors

Today in Greater Boston

All the News That's Important, and Some That Isn't

Fares

Half-Priced Sundays

When the Boston "El" fares were raised a number of years ago in successive steps from 5 to 7 cents, then 7 to 10 cents, an end to deficits was expected. But to no avail. This year the line faces a $1,500,000 loss which must be made up by state taxpayers.

Today the Metropolitan Transit District Council, composed of mayors and selectmen of the cities and towns served by the "El," sat face to face with the deficit issue. Since fare-raising had failed, reversal of the process was considered. Progressive electric utilities had increased income by lowering rates and gaining much extra business. Why not apply this to the "El"?

Complete change in the rate structure would be difficult. So the worst day of the week in traffic, Sunday, was suggested as a trial day for a 5-cent fare. Mr. Edward Dana, "El" manager, said "No!" A quarter of the present Sunday income of $32,000 already comes for zone 5-cent fare riders, he said. A tremendous increase in traffic would be necessary to approximate the $32,000 mark. Week days only produce $62,000 daily in summer and $80,000 in winter.

But such arguments from a company which had failed to prevent losses over a period of years even with fare doubling landed with little effect upon the hard-pressed mayors and selectmen. The council recommended to the "El" trustees that a 5-cent fare be inaugurated for Sunday travel.

Recovery

Bolstering NIRA

There is more than appears on the surface in the formation of consumers' councils in Hampden and Hampshire Counties.

"Fills an important gap in the NRA program," said Mr. P. A. O'Connell, NRA administrator for Massachusetts. Consumer groups today declared this statement only moderately set forth the importance of this development. Consumers believe the NRA is business topheavy, that its salvation lies in obtaining adequate consumer organization against rising prices. They even predict that Washington will make consumer representation the next radical reform in the recovery program and that for this reason administrators will watch closely all experiments in consumer control.

Education

From Papers to Books

Today 15 Boston newsboys were looking forward to the end of shouting "Papers!" and the turning to desks and books. Out of 45 candidates

(Continued on Page 6, Column 1)

Guards and Police Strive for Power In New Orleans

Mayor Opposed to Long Asks Federal Inquiry Into Martial Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, La., Aug. 1—Senator Huey P. Long's 1400 National Guardsmen today faced Mayor T. Semmes Walmsley's 400 city policemen, prepared to battle for control of the city. Citizens watched anxiously lest the belligerent attitudes of the two factions in the bitter political war touch off a disastrous struggle.

State National Guard troops ordered out by Gov. O. K. Allen under a "partial martial law" proclamation were in control of the city registration office where activity has been great in preparation for a forthcoming primary election.

Troops were instructed to take possession of the registration office as a measure of "protection" to the state registrar of voters, the Governor's proclamation declared.

As a counter thrust the city sought and obtained an injunction restraining a new police board from functioning. Previously the Mayor had ordered 400 armed policemen on duty at headquarters to resist a reported attempt by Senator Long and his followers to seize the police department with Guardsmen.

Formation of the new police board resulted from a law passed by the recent Legislature. In conformity with the law members of the new board are composed of representatives chosen by various civic and business institutions along with the Tulane and Loyola universities.

The injunction was obtained through an attack on the legality of the measure.

Then in an effort to prevent further use of the National Guard, Mayor Walmsley dispatched a letter to the Adjutant-General of the United States, asking that he institute an investigation at once to stop the "illegal use" of the guardsmen.

The controversy has national implications in that Senator Long and Mayor Walmsley are supporting rival candidates in the coming congressional primary.

In the meantime the state director of the federal ERA issued final instructions to discontinue aid to some 15,000 families in Louisiana falling under the "unemployables" classification. In this class are those persons whose present impoverishment is not a result of any current financial distress.

These persons through the federal edict have now been turned over to the State. The State, however, has made no provision for their relief. A bill introduced in the recent Legislature was voted down.

Washington Neutral

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (AP)—Deferring a final decision until an official request for a ruling is received, Mr. Harry H. Woodring, acting Secretary of War, has informed a representative of Mayor T. Semmes Walmsley of New Orleans that the War Department probably would take no action in the dispute between the Walmsley and Senator Huey Long factions in Louisiana.

Argentina Lifts Draft Limit

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Aug. 1 (By U. P.)—The Finance Ministry yesterday suppressed permits for private foreign exchange drafts hitherto restricted to 100 paper pesos a month. Hereafter, private drafts will be unlimited through the "free market," where the rates are slightly higher.

Chicago to Pay Waiting Teachers From RFC Loan

Court Decision Paves Way to Borrow for Salary Expenses

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 1—With a $25,447,240 federal loan assured its school board, Chicago is rejoicing today over the immediate prospect of paying its public school teachers for seven months of uncompensated service. An Illinois Supreme Court decision yesterday on the constitutionality of the loan cleared the way.

This decision is regarded here as bringing to an end Chicago's "educational dark age," a period of more than three years when teachers worked with few and uncertain pay days. Pay checks amounting to $21,591,000 are ready to go out to teachers, and more of them to civil service employees as soon as formalities are completed by the RFC.

The loan means also a significant departure in government finance, according to students of local government here. For when the RFC grants it, this will be the first time a branch of local government in the country has received credit from the Federal Government for operating expense, it was said at the headquarters of the American Municipal Association here.

To the municipal government experts, this forecasts the possibility of federal loans to cities, which would enable them to borrow at lower interest rates than are now possible.

Of course, further legislation would be necessary for such borrowing, as the recent act of Congress applied only to school districts which are able to give as security land not used for school purposes.

Chicago is peculiarly well situated to offer security. Even when it had not a cent in its cash box to pay a single teacher, it has held property worth millions in the downtown district, leased to owners of skyscrapers.

One entire block in the heart of the "Loop," bounded by Madison, Monroe, State and Dearborn Streets, is school property. Frontage of such Loop landmarks as the First National Bank and The Boston Store is also owned in part by the board, as is the site of the municipal airport.

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Things Present

Viscount Cecil leads the Weekly Magazine Section today with an important article, "Dictators and the League." The noted statesman reports that "it would be substantially true to say of the smaller countries that their attachment to peace varies directly with the constitutional powers of their peoples." Another interesting article, "A Gospel of the Forests," explains that President Roosevelt's federal reforestation projects come as a fitting climax to 40 years of consistent endeavor. Prof. William D. MacMillan writes on "Matter—Wandering Dwarf of Titanic Space."

The Government is striking out at a situation which now records more arrests for bootlegging than before repeal. See the first editorial.

What! Paris fashions going French? The reader can confirm this, on the Women's Activities Page.

Today's article in the Moments Musical series deals with the inspired composer who always wrote beneath his signature on a composition, "Laus Deo." Home Forum Page.

And Things to Come

Thursday brings the Young Folks' Page; a collection of the best Cartoons of the Week; and another article in the "Improving Your Swimming" series, on the Sports Page.

Electric Rate Cut but Users Say 'Too Little'

Free Lamp Plan Ordered Discontinued Also by Commission

350,000 Affected

Decision Regarded as Defeat for Forces of Regulation

Electricity rates to the 350,000 consumers in the 45 towns and cities served by the Boston Edison Electric Illuminating Company will drop one-half cent per kilowatt hour on Sept. 1.

On the basis of this reduction, company spokesmen told The Christian Science Monitor today that the average consumer would pay about $1.50 less a year or 12 cents less a month for his power.

But this decision in no way indicates a tendency on the part of the Public Utilities Commission to impose severe strictures on utility companies since the commission virtually counteracts the proposed savings to the consumer by forcing the company to abandon its policy of giving out free lamps.

Oppose Cut in Phone Rates

In round figures, the company has given 4,250,000 lamps to its customers this year to date. Last year, free lamp distribution cost the company $500,000. The ½-cent rate reduction will deprive the company of $800,000 in revenues, according to Mr. Sidney Hosmer, vice-president of the company. This means an estimated saving of $300,000 to all consumers.

Practically no benefit will be gained by the small consumer, most of the savings going to the commercial user.

At the same time, the utilities commission voted unanimously against reductions in the rates of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company.

The double-barreled decisions of the commission had a heavy reactionary effect upon those who have fought the battle for lower rates and stronger utility regulation through two years of strong litigation.

Mr. Wycliffe Marshall, counsel for several towns seeking lower rates, reopened his fight on a three-fold front:

Keen Disappointment

He sent a letter to Gov. Joseph B. Ely demanding a special session of the Legislature to consider the question of further lowering rates.

He charged the American Telephone & Telegraph Company and the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company with violating Massachusetts laws through their complicated interlocking structures.

He filed legislation to have the Utilities Commission appointed by a joint legislative session rather than by the Governor.

In other districts, keen disappointment was registered that the utilities commission, after two years of hearings, should leave so much to be desired for the relief of the consumer.

The decisions are considered a potent defeat for the forces of regulation.

Aiming to meet the charges of over-capitalization in the utilities, the commission recommended, but did not insist, that the company set apart additional sums to take care of depreciation.

Balance of Power in Two Arenas Gets Tilt in London and Tokyo

Washington Opposed to Heavy Changes in Powers' Ratio

Big Navy Favored

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 — Continued intimations from Tokyo that the Japanese Government will insist on modifications of the 5-5-3 naval ratio at the forthcoming 1935 Naval Conference raises the question as to what the United States and England can and will do to meet the expected demand.

While diplomatic circles are naturally extremely reluctant to discuss the subject it can be stated authoritatively that the American Government is not as yet in any mood to grant extensive concessions to Japan on this point. In fact the general tone here is one of far more willingness to face the possibility of a naval building race with Japan than it has been at any time during the past decade.

Administration circles would be quite willing to make some slight concession to Japan to allow its Government to "save face" at home. If it were merely a question of a superficial concession there would be no trouble. A 10-10-6.2 ratio, for example, would be considered justifiable for the sake of preserving the principle of naval limitation. But, determination to resist any demand for a substantial increase in Japan's relative naval strength has crystalized during recent months.

Mr. Claude A. Swanson, Secretary of Navy, gave voice to this feeling today declaring that he would approve of a 20 per cent reduction in naval armaments by all the great powers, but that he was definitely opposed to abandonment of the 5-5-3 ratio fixed by the Washington Treaty of 1922.

At the same time, the American position is believed to have been enormously strengthened by recent significant changes in Great Britain's attitude toward Japan. The one thing this Government wishes to avoid is the appearance of standing alone against Japan. It is thoroughly tired of pulling other people's chestnuts out of the fire for them and has no intention of being caught way out in front.

It is recalled that the United States was very nearly maneuvered into such an exposed position when Japan moved into Manchukuo—the European powers evidencing an inclination to let the United States take the lead in protesting.

The latest Japanese suggestion derived from Premier Okada's first press interview yesterday is apparently for a gradual reduction of the most heavily armed powers to the level of the lesser.

Washington observers are almost unanimously convinced that Mr. Roosevelt is deeply wedded to a big navy and prepared to undertake any sort of building program to maintain "a navy second to none" and as much larger than the Japanese as the existing naval ratios contemplate.

The conclusion appears to be that Japan's chances for a better ratio depend largely on the extent of understanding between the United States and Britain. Because they have been seeing much more nearly eye to eye at the recent London conversations, Japan is reducing her pressure for modification. But if at any time friction should develop between the two first naval powers Japan would be in a good strategic position to increase the pressure again with far better chances for success than she has at the moment.

Admiral Takes Helm

Wide World

Keisuke Okada

New Premier of Japan Who Gives Some Light on Naval Plans

Japan's Premier Denies He'll Ask For Naval Parity

But Okada Does Want to See 5-5-3 Ratio on New Basis

TOKYO, Aug. 1 (AP)—Japan does not expect America and Great Britain to reduce their naval armaments to Japan's level, Premier Keisuke Okada told foreign correspondents yesterday.

Japan is undecided, he added, whether to abrogate the Washington Treaty of 1922, by which the United States, Britain and Japan established a 5-5-3 ratio for capital ships.

At his first meeting with representatives of the world's press, the new Premier expressed confidence that the 1935 naval conference would succeed.

"In order to reduce the burden of taxation borne by peoples of the world," he said, "naval armaments must be reduced to the smallest proportions possible. Such naval limitation must come from reductions on the part of the heaviest armed nations."

Premier Okada was asked whether this means Japan would demand parity with America and Great Britain, requiring them to reduce to Tokyo's level.

"It is not in my mind to expect such radical changes as that so suddenly," he replied.

"But I cannot favor the present ratio principle in naval limitation, which hurts the self-respect of cer-

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Guarantees of Security Leading Britain Out of Isolationism

Post-War Policy Ends

By Wickham Steed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The official visit to London of M. Louis Barthou, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, has aroused many commentaries in political circles throughout Europe. Contrary to anticipation, M. Barthou's lively reply to Sir John Simon's speech during the last session of the Disarmament Conference left no disagreeable trace in the British mind. It was generally realized that Sir John Simon had rather merited the pointed criticism addressed to him by his colleague from across the Channel; and if the tone of the latter's speech was found to be ever so slightly acid, there was nevertheless admiration for M. Barthou's frankness. Thus there are no complaints coming to the French Minister for having said out loud what so many Englishmen have been whispering under their breath.

What is at the bottom of it all? According to my lights, The Times was perfectly right in stating on the Fourth of July: "It seems that the evolution, always delicate, from a traditional position to a new doctrine has now been accomplished, and that the Government in London has taken its stand in the face of the actual situation which exists in Europe. Without crediting the rumors echoed by a portion of the British press and which lead one to believe in the eventuality of a sharp reversal in favor of a strong alliance —something contrary to the Anglo-Saxon mind—we may consider that the doctrine of a splendid isolation has been definitely abandoned and that the United Kingdom intends to take up its responsibilities in the European plan to the utmost degree demanded by its permanent interests."

Insularity Vanishing

In fact, the guiding circles in London recognize today an elementary truth—that Great Britain is no longer an island. Does it follow that these same circles contemplate a renewal of the Anglo-French alliance of 1914-18? I do not think so, although there are many in the most unexpected quarters who predict a return to the past. Public opinon in England is not on their side. This feeling wants no alliance, partial or limited; but it is evolving visibly toward a political conception that conforms more to local English interests and to the needs of the general policy of the amalgamation of British nations.

For a long time English sentiment revolted secretly against the notion of "security" which seemed to haunt French minds. This revolt did not mean that England treated French security lightly, since in his heart every Englishman understands that the security of France is of prime interest for Great Britain, but it expressed a certain repugnance to envisage the division of Europe into distinct or hostile groups. While making its own reservations on the obligatory character of certain articles of the Pact of the League of Nations, English sentiment is impregnated with fidelity to the ideal that the Geneva institution represents and wishes to do nothing that might appear to weaken it.

Revision Needed

On the other hand, the English temperament remained insular; it still is, to a certain degree, which explains the hesitancies of all the successive governments since the war to associate themselves with a system of collective security comprising what it is customary to call "automatic sanctions." The failure, at least provisional, of the Disarmament Conference and the suspicion—nay, the proof—that the rearming of Germany has already exceeded all that a disarmament convention could authorize as an expression of equal rights, has ended by convincing the most obtuse minds of the United Kingdom that a revision of the policy of these last years is necessary. The partisans of a system of collective security are multiplying. If they do not yet constitute a majority, their number is already considerable enough to assure the Government of meeting with almost general approval should it decide to take a

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Troops Seize Minneapolis Strike Heads

Ringleaders Arrested to Prevent Obstruction of Truck Transport

Guerrilla Attacks Made by Pickets

National Guard Is Heavily Increased in Defense of Martial Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 1—The strong arm of the military took charge of the Minneapolis truck drivers strike today.

One thousand National Guardsmen acting under orders of their troop commander, Adj.-Gen. Ellard Walsh, surrounded strike headquarters on the edge of the loop district, took over the building and grounds and seized four of the union leaders, William Brown, president; V. R. and Miles Dunne, brothers, who have taken leading parts in the controversy, and Henry Trank, another striker. Arrest of all other leaders and of all suspicious persons was ordered.

Meanwhile the strikers carrying out an ultiimatum issued to Gov. Floyd B. Olson late yesterday began active picketing early today. Military patrols were kept in a frenzy answering calls. Trucks were dumped and their drivers beaten in outlying districts of the city. The drivers of one concern refused to make further deliveries after one of their number was seriously injured by pickets roving around in cars.

Strikers Issue Ultimatum

In their ultimatum the strikers told the Farmer-Labor Governor: "Martial law is operating exclusively in the interests of the employers and against the men who are fighting for a living wage." They announced that picketing would be resumed today and that they would throw the full weight of their strength into an effort to halt the movement of trucks. This warning was in defiance of the orders of the military which prohibit picketing.

Following the issuance of their declaration, the drivers held a mass meeting at the parade ground. A crowd of 10,000 persons cheered bitter attacks on the Governor for his "change of front" and "for selling out to the employers."

Employers Repeat Stand

Developments began yesterday morning after the strike had reached an apparent impasse with a statement issued by the employers stating: "Nothing has been said or proposed during the past 24 hours that alters, or should be allowed to obscure, the real issues of the strike; namely that any settlement so far suggested would be a surrender to a group of Communist leaders who do not represent our employees, but who do represent the entering wedge of revolutionary Communism. A deliberate effort is being made in several quarters to spotlight a wage increase before negotiations which would enable these Communist leaders to claim a victory and to appear thereby to deserve the confidence and following of union labor."

Following closely on this declaration came an announcement by Governor Olson in which he asserted: "The citizens of Minneapolis want to know who the so-called 'Chiselers' are that have paid poverty wages and thus precipitated this strike. They will also be glad to know what employers have maintained a decent wage scale."

Permits for More Trucks

The statement of Governor Olson was apparently intended to mollify the strikers who had indicated heretofore a growing unfriendliness toward the commander-in-chief of the state's military forces because of his constant refusal to allow picketing under martial law and because of the increasing number of the trucks granted permits to move unmolested through the streets.

Despite the fact the Governor, who faces a bitter election campaign in which he must have the support of labor, had in the eyes of observers lost the support of the truck drivers who last week accepted federal mediators' terms of settlement after the employers had rejected those terms, he had only one course to follow, as many viewed his problem. Obviously he could not withdraw the troops and bring an end to martial law, for the police have demonstrated they are unable to maintain law and order. He could not order all truck movements halted, for that would have been a surrender of the military forces to the strikers.

Guardsmen Fully Equipped

The Governor had one alternative left of ordering the troops to enforce the terms of martial law. This he did and the National Guard armory was a scene of warlike activity last night. General Walsh, the troop commander, canceled all leaves. Full equipment was issued to all guardsmen.

Twenty trucks were wheeled out and manned by squads carrying machine guns and rifles. Patrol cars equipped with radio were put out on patrols throughout the city. Additional troops were brought in from the encampment at the State Fair Grounds. In all there were 2000 militiamen ready for action.

An outgrowth of the strike here

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Vigilantes and Reds Vex California

Confidence of San Francisco Restored by United Front Against Infiltration of Communism—Opinions Vary on Direct Action of 'Fascists' in Taking Law Into Own Hands—Chinese Open First Soup Kitchen

'The People' Analyze the New Deal

By Erwin D. Canham

Chief of the Washington Bureau of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR who is touring the country to record impressions he receives of reactions to and effects of the Government's vast and venturesome program.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 1—After the strike, the vigilantes.

That is the behind-the-scenes story of the San Francisco Bay region today. It is the same picture of American Fascism which is written from the mines of southern Illinois to the mills of South Carolina, from the hot fields of the Imperial and San Joachim valleys to the onion patches of Sciota Marsh.

And there is an explanation. It is the reaction against the infiltration of Communism. This abused label covers many sins in the American social fabric today, but there can be no doubt about the Communist finger in the Pacific coast pie. The "plan" for action here, I was told today by a liberal and objective expert, followed precisely the "plan" as it worked out in those fevered months in Moscow before November, 1917.

Follow Revolutionary Lines

A responsible and nationally known editor has in his charge today extensive minutes, taken in Russia, of Communist cell meetings held in San Francisco over several months preceding the water-front strike. When he publishes them, they should cause a national sensation, even if they contain no startling material. For it is perfectly apparent that methods of operation by Communist officials during recent months here have been along the established revolutionary lines.

But the first battle has been fought, and Americanism has won. That is why flags are flying every few feet along Market Street today; why the people of San Francisco are animated and gay, busy and resilient.

It was, however, the aroused might of public opinion, rather than night-riding, which won the first battle between Americanism and Communism. The night-riding came afterward. Of the first battle, there can be no two opinions. The Communist boring-in, within the trade unions of San Francisco, was not to win strikes, it was to lose strikes, so that labor might grow resentful and ripe for revolution. It was not honest, but racketeering. It had nothing to do with the legitimate grievances of union labor, or with clause 7a, and was as hostile to the sympathetic attitude of the Washington Administration as it was to the shipowners. The owners at least, Communists thought, were bringing the day of revolution nearer, while Washington was just deferring it.

Lessons in the Night Raids

Communist activities have now been partially exposed. Some of their distributing offices have been broken up by extralegal methods. The property damaged belonged mostly to innocent landlords, I was reminded by the chief of police, and the real seeds of Communist infection were not touched by such surface raids. They were a mere exercise in window smashing, some of which has given useful tips to Communists when they retaliate.

In Berkeley, for instance, the Fascists, who go by the name of Nationalists, filled all available telephone lines into the police offices with fake calls, thus preventing any notification to the police of the night-riding raids that were in progress. This is a very neat trick for Communists to learn, and the Communist night-riding may not be confined to mere muscular activity, as the Fascist generally was.

It is in Berkeley, too, that intellectual-liberals, of the free-preaching parson type, are receiving bricks through their study windows, with the message: "Get out. We don't want your kind in Berkeley!"

Of such activities, Californian opinion—and national opinion, as I found it—takes two opposite views. One side says: "There is no place in America for private armies, big or small, for the rule of lynch law in whatever form. Law and order can be restored only through

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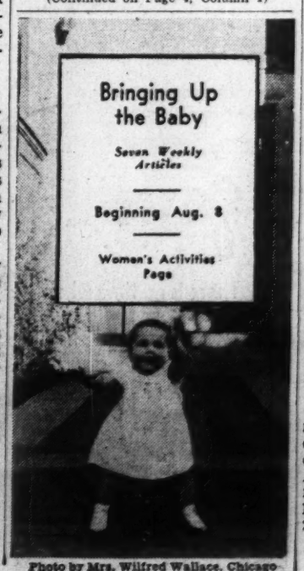


Photo by Mrs. Wilfred Wallace, Chicago

Pay Roll of New Deal Rises

Tugwell Hits Tory Speculators

Blue Eagle Eulogized by NRA

First Anniversary of Ubiquitous Bird Noted at the Capital—Reciprocal Trade Treaties Lagging —July Weather Set Record

The Washington Day
with
The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1—A lull that precedes the storm settled over the capital today. Republicans eyed the vast expansion of the federal bureaucracy under the New Deal and prospects of further expansion under contemplated social reform measures to come, but said nothing.

Administration forces went about their regular tasks, employing more people in the Government, planning new agencies to hold still more, but also keeping their ears to the ground. Everyone was listening for the sounds to come from the Far West when the President lands. Washington for the moment is unimportant. The fight is over what is going on here, but the fight will open elsewhere.

The day's news developments merely furnished fuel for the coming fight. The Civil Service Commission revealed the actual extent of government expansion, Professor Tugwell took a stand in defense of the crop reduction program while the whole AAA was apparently digging itself in for the storm of attack obviously brewing. The housing administration continued to organize.

* * *

The New Deal Pay Roll: The full effect of the New Deal on Uncle Sam's pay roll is revealed for the first time by the June figures of the Civil Service Commission which cover the increase in federal employment during the past full fiscal year.

They show that since June, 1933, when the New Deal was just beginning, there has been an increase of 95,662 employees in the federal service, bringing the total to a new peace-time record and within about 30,000 of the World War peak. These figures are, of course, exclusive of the military and legislative establishments and also of the federal judiciary, although the Department of Justice itself is included. The increase adds approximately $100,000,000 to the annual federal pay roll.

The total number now employed by the Government is 661,094 as compared to 565,432 a year ago. The war time peak was 691,116. New Deal figures are likely to come still closer to the war time peak during the coming months and may even surpass it. July and August figures are bound to show a sharp upward climb due to establishment of the housing administration and the new securities exchange commission.

In addition the alcohol control unit of the Treasury is hiring 500 more investigators and the Coast Guard is likely to be strengthened in the Treasury's new drive against smuggling and bootlegging. Compared with these large increases the recent discharge of 90 employees by the NRA sinks into significance.

Looking farther ahead are the still vague but colossal administration plans for social legislation. If they materialize the new functions of government set-up would undoubtedly be large enough to absorb all persons discharged from the emergency recovery agencies when they are liquidated—if and when they are.

* * *

Blue Eagle Birthday: The NRA'S press section laid aside its customary ban on adjectives and enthusiasm today and produced an eulogy of the Blue Eagle's first anniversary. The NRA official announcement said that the "now-famous Blue Eagle" today one-year old, is "the accepted symbol under which all of the nation's great industries pledge their cooperation with the Government and the people in a common economic cause under their permanent codes of fair competition."

Describing the history of the symbol, including the "unanimous" response of the nation to the first compliance drive, the official statement says it now "takes on permanent significance" in view of the present drive to complete 100 per cent codification of all industry.

* * *

Tory Speculators: The agriculturists are probably doing more talking about the New Deal at present than any other group. The drought in the Middle West has made it all-important for them to defend their part in the new order of things.

Dr. Rexford G. Tugwell, Undersecretary of Agriculture, just back from a western trip went on the air to take up President Roosevelt's cry of "Tory" to those who think agriculture would be better off if let alone.

Comparing the present situation with the drought of 1930 when farmers looted shops in Arkansas, cattle fell in the field, farmers were bankrupt without title to their land and meat prices skyrocketed "as speculators and packers and middlemen took proverbial business advantage of the situation," Dr. Tugwell termed the "Tory" outcry against agricultural adjustment as "infantile and inconsistent where it is not the indecent expression of joy that thousands of farmers have been hurt by freak weather."

"What they resent," he declared, "is the fact that the people of the United States have organized themselves to deal promptly and effectively with economic problems as they arise, without being thrown on the mercy of those who formerly profited by demoralization and coined chaos into speculative profits."

Dr. Tugwell listed the allotment payments to wheat, corn and hog farmers, payments to cattle farmers for starving herds, the rush of relief funds into the stricken area and the impetus given to the creation of a great shelter-belt of forest from Canada to Texas as "an economic insurance fund for the American people against this disaster.

"These people," he warned, "would like us to abandon the farmers, not to the laws of nature but to the general unfriendliness of speculators."

* * *

Working While Waiting: Making speeches is not all that Agricultural Adjustment Administration officials are doing, however. Even more important to them is the question of what is to be done in the way of crop adjustment for next year. Temporary abandonment of practically all production restrictions on major agricultural commodities, including wheat, corn, hogs and possibly cotton, is now under consideration.

Just how radical the changes in the crop adjustment program for next year will be depends a great deal on the weather in the next few weeks. Officials now are taking a position of watchful waiting, in the meantime taking such action as is immediately necessary.

The weather bureau made it known that July was the hottest month in the 60 years it has kept records. "Never before," said Mr. J. B. Kincer of the bureau's crop division, "has the heat in any one month been so intense over so wide an area in this country nor have such abnormally high temperatures persisted day after day without a break."

Still further modifications in crop control rules were made by the AAA to aid drought-stricken farmers. Those who are participating in the corn-hog program were told that they may now plant wheat or other small grains "without restriction" on all land covered by the reduction contracts. They are forbidden to sell the grain as a cash crop but may make use of it for hay or pasture. The rules were also changed to allow unlimited purchases of feeder pigs until Nov. 30.

Fear expressed in some sections that it is going to be a difficult job to build up cattle herds on many farms of which government purchases are rapidly depleting them has led officials to consider the advisability of purchasing pure-bred cattle in drought areas to serve as a foundation for rebuilding herds when conditions become more favorable.

* * *

Not Interested: Conclusion of reciprocal trade agreements—counted on here to restore America's lost foreign trade—is going to be a far slower and more tedious process than was originally expected. For various reasons, in several instances lack of interest on the part of the foreign state, some of the best customers of the United States are absent from the list of prospective agreement traders.

To date, the best chance of building up United States markets appears to be in Latin America. For that reason emphasis has been placed on obtaining trading agreements with southern neighbors. Colombia was first on the list. The treaty has been completed and signed but not yet ratified. A second—with Cuba—is now nearing completion. Brazil and the other Latin-American states will be approached hopefully. Also ripe for negotiations are said to be Sweden, Portugal and several small European states.

But England, Canada, Germany, Austria, Russia, and the Argentine are all absent from the prospective list, and all—with the exception of little Austria—are important consumers of United States goods. England shows little interest in the subject so long as world trade conditions remain as unsettled as they are. The same is apparently true of Canada.

Germany, which buys more from the United States than it sells, has made overtures, but the United States is not interested until political conditions settle down. Austria is also considered too unsettled. Nothing will be done about Russia until debt negotiations now in progress are completed.

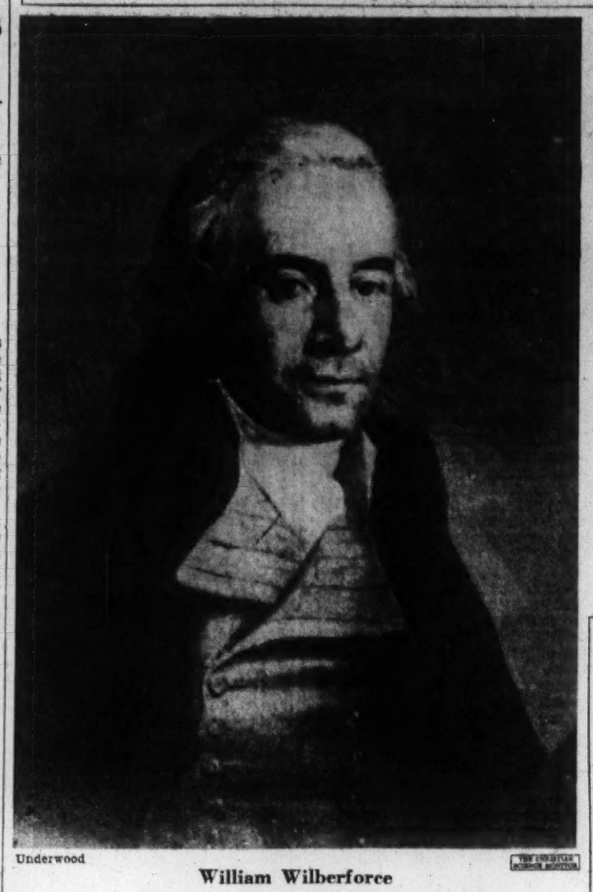
The Argentine would be delighted to sell its wheat and beef in exchange for American manufactured products. But it so happens that the Administration is now doing everything it can to get rid of wheat and beef. Therefore there is no deal in prospect with the Argentine.

For the time being it begins to appear that the Administration will have to reconcile itself to "Yankee trading" with a few of the smaller nations. Times are still too unsettled to tempt many except those who buy more than they sell. And, of course, in such instances the United States is extremely loath to upset an existing favorable balance.

Film Scenarios Unopened

Hollywood screen officials often return unsolicited manuscripts unopened to prevent plagiarism suits.

Joint Liberators of Britain's Slaves



Underwood

William Wilberforce

Painting by A. Hickel. The Picture Was Discovered at Hull

Courtesy Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society

Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton
Friend of Slaves
Joint Sponsor With William Wilberforce of Emancipation in English Colonies

Stratosphere Balloon Reached 60,613 Feet, Barographs Indicate

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (AP)—The stratosphere balloon "Explorer" was shown last night by official calibrations to have begun its plummet-like descent to destruction from a top height of 60,613 feet. The record height, attained by the Russians in January, was 67,585 feet.

The reading of the balloon's barographs by the United States Bureau of Standards ended all hope that the big gas bag might have reached a height hitherto unattained by man. The "official ceiling," however, was several hundred feet higher than calculated by the balloonists themselves.

Mr. John Oliver La Gorce, vice-president of the National Geographic Society, reported the readings of barographs. After telling of the height reached by the balloon, sent up jointly by the society and the army, he explained to newspaper men:

"The barographs inclosed in a balsa wood box and insulated with sponge-rubber to pick up shock, escaped serious injury probably because they were lashed in the rigging outside the gondola. The tracings of the record itself were intact."

Capt. Albert W. Stevens, one of the three army fliers who leaped when the balloon bag ripped apart in the rarefied upper regions, watched anxiously while Bureau of Standards experts carefully removed the rubber encasement seal from around the barographs. The barographs were the only bit of the priceless scientific equipment that landed with the gondola and still escaped hopeless smashing.

Coal Code Chairman Resigns

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 1—Understood to be in disagreement over the price differentials between the northern and southern Appalachian coal fields, Mr. J. D. A. Morrow, president of the Pittsburgh Coal Co., has tendered his resignation as chairman of the Coal Code Authority, it became known here yesterday. Mr. Morrow declined to discuss his resignation which was submitted to Washington by letter last Friday.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Produce Trains To Have 'Tunnel' In New York City

Roofing Over Tracks to Hold Soil for Park Area in West Side

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 1—The final link of the New York Central Railroad's $100,000,000 west-side improvement project—among the greatest improvement undertakings in the history of the city—is under way here today following opening of construction bids by the railroad and the tabulation of bids for correlative park developments by the city yesterday.

Approximately $20,500,000 will be expended to remove the last of the city's long produce trains from the surface of Eleventh Avenue and from Riverside Park and put them in a subterranean passage.

The first portion of work covered by these bids calls for roofing the trackage through Riverside Park and extending the express highway north of Seventy-Second Street through the park. A comprehensive plan for landscaping the entire area, also will be carried out. Earth excavated from subsequent tunnels constructed for the railroad will be dumped in this area and a large strip of made land extended from the Hudson shore, over the top of the railroad roofing, and up to the Express Highway.

A large swimming pool 160 feet long by 90 feet wide will be a feature of the new park area, accommodating more than 1000 bathers. All of the landscaping will be carried out by emergency relief labor.

Opposite Seventy-ninth Street, a seaplane and yacht basin is to be built. Just to the south, smaller basins and a boathouse are planned.

Roofing of the tracks through the park area, to cost approximately $180,000 and employ 150 men, has called for unusual engineering to meet conditions of weak earth foundations. Piles consisting of steel piping with cores of concrete must be sunk to bedrock more than 35 feet below the surface.

On these foundation piles, walls are to be built with their tops in the form of steps, on which are to be placed concrete members supporting the soil above. This novel method of supporting superimposed earth was designed to provide maximum lightness in consideration of unusual foundation conditions.

Air Express Rates Reduced

CHICAGO, Aug. 1 (AP)—A general reduction in rates and the addition of Northwest Airlines to a nation-wide system of affiliated transport lines was announced yesterday by officials of General Air Express. The express carries packages over 17,317 of the 22,000 miles of air lines operated in the United States.

Britain Observes Centenary Of Freedom for Its Slaves

Anti-Slavery Society Reports 5,000,000 Persons Still Held in Servitude; Abyssinia Chief Offender; League Fights Traffic

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 1—Just 100 years ago—at midnight on July 31, 1834, slavery ceased in all the colonial possessions of Great Britain.

The event is being celebrated in pulpits, schools and public or private gatherings in many parts of Great Britain. In every case, the keynote of the celebrations is—not merely rejoicing at a century-old achievement, but a rededication to the fight against slavery that still lies before the world.

The Bill for the Total Abolition of Colonial Slavery which passed the House of Commons on Aug. 7, 1833, and the House of Lords on Aug. 20, emancipated 700,000 Negro slaves, the former property of European planters in the West Indian colonies. From the end of the following July all these slaves were "absolutely and forever manumitted."

Today, however, 101 years after the abolition law, it is estimated that there are at least 5,000,000 persons held in slavery throughout the world. This total is actually greater than the estimated figure for the world when the British Emancipation Act was passed.

Misapprehension Felt

Emancipation Day, July 31, 1834, was awaited with very mixed feelings by those concerned. The planters prophesied that they would be ruined in spite of the £20,000,000 compensation voted them by the British Government. The shipowners were equally alarmed. The authorities, remembering the slave rebellion of 1832, were expecting trouble and not only mobilized the local militia but sent out extra troops and warships.

What actually happened is recorded in the biography of Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, who, with William Wilberforce, sponsored the emancipation campaign in England. In those days it took many weeks for information to cross the Atlantic. Consequently it was not till Sept. 10 that Sir Thomas received the eagerly awaited letters telling him what had happened on the great day.

One letter after another "was filled with accounts of the admirable conduct of the Negroes on the great day of freedom. Throughout the colonies, the churches and chapels had been thrown open and the slaves had crowded into them on the evening of July 31. As the hour of midnight approached, they fell upon their knees and awaited the solemn moment in silent prayer.

"When twelve sounded from the chapel bells, they sprang upon their feet and through every island rang the glad sound of thanksgiving to the Father of all, for the chains were broken and the slaves were free."

Quiet Rejoicing

Three days later, on the following Monday, as free men and women, they all returned quietly to work.

Since that great day, the fight has been going steadily on. One by one, other European countries with colonial possessions followed the British lead. So did the United States. It has been a hard struggle and the end is by no means yet. Only six years ago it suddenly came to light that in one of Great Britain's newer colonies, Sierra Leone, there were 200,000 slaves. A law was immediately passed to set them free.

At one time about the middle of the nineteenth century as much as one-sixth of the British Navy was engaged in hunting down slave traders at a cost to the British taxpayers of £750,000 yearly.

The trade in slaves with Arabia still goes on, though on a greatly diminished scale. Throughout the year and the years, the British, French, and Italian navies keep watch in the Red Sea for slave dhows on their way to the Hejaz and Yemen from Eritrea and Somaliland.

Slave Running Today

A glimpse into the workings of the slave traffic today is presented by the Anti-Slavery Society in a letter from an officer in a British merchant ship, reprinted from The Nautical Magazine of December, 1933.

"Dawn had come in with wonderful coloring common to the Red Sea locality," he writes, "and revealed to the officer of the watch a big dhow racing across from the African side, and going like a destroyer with a force five wind on her beam.

"As he looked at her with the 'long glass' admiring the picture she made, he saw her big lateen mainsail come down with a run and immediately she flew up in the wind under the influence of her mizzen."

The British freighter veered up close to her. The dhow had hove to in order to repair a parted main halyard.

"Soon we were in no doubt as to her business . . . we . . . could see that she was packed from end to end of her open waist with stalwart Negroes, and evidently fastened by their ankles to the bottom of the compartment. About 12 or 14 were stowed abreast, and there were about 20 rows of them so that meant some 200 or 300 poor wretches were being transported in one vessel."

The steamer gave out the dhow's position by wireless, hoping that a navy cruiser was near enough to intercept the slaver before reaching the shelter of the reefs on the Arabian shore.

"Soon her repairs were completed, the big sail was mastheaded and filled and off she went like a startled deer for her 'Market' on the Arabian coast where the live cargo would be auctioned and dispersed over the face of the desert."

Servitude Varied

Today, Abyssinia is the chief stronghold of ordinary slavery. But the present Emperor, Haile Selassie I, has promised to abolish it in 15 years. Elsewhere, however, slavery persists under other names—peonage, serfdom, indentured labor, forced labor, mui tsai or child adoption and so on. There is also debt slavery, by which the life-long labor of individuals (not always the actual debtor) is pledged to the moneylender in payment of a debt.

Grave difficulties confront reformers in trying to deal with these abuses. Long-established custom, conservatism, the local economic and social systems, even religion, are all brought into play on the side of slavery. But the slave owner is now fighting a rearguard action. The League of Nations' Anti-Slavery Convention of 1926 has been signed and ratified by 38 governments, including the United States and the European colonial countries. Eleven more have signed, but not yet ratified.

There still remain, however, 23 governments which have not yet signed the convention. Among them are the U. S. S. R., Japan, Saudi Arabia and most of the states of South and Central America, including the Argentine, Brazil and Mexico.

Efforts Redoubled

And what of the future? Efforts are to be redoubled by the Anti-Slavery Society to obtain universal acceptance and application of the Anti-Slavery Convention. The League is also to be urged to accept the British proposal for the establishment of a permanent bureau to watch over the campaign for the abolition of all forms of slavery.

Then there is to be a mass attack on forced and contract labor and finally a campaign for raising the status of the so-called "backward races." The chief objective in this connection is that anyone whatever his or her color shall be given full rights of citizenship upon satisfying a legal "civilization test."

Shopping Circuit Planned

A "shopping circuit" around which shoppers could ride for four hours on one bus fare has been proposed in Fort Worth, Texas.

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We Guarantee Delivery in Perfect Condition
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Annual August Clearance Sale of IVY CORSETS
Now is the time to get the undergarment you have long needed. An Ivy corset gives you comfort, freedom, and yet just the figure support you need. On discontinued models, including high-waisted corsets, the values are most unusual. Prices start at
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Ivy Corset Shops
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51 Temple Pl., Boston 8 Church St., Wellesley
32 Pearl St., Worcester 14 Green St., Northampton
100 Pratt St., Hartford, Conn.

IT'S A BOY!
"8½ pounds, and Mary's getting along nicely — this morning, about five o'clock —yes, sir, he's a dandy — Well, thought you'd like to know."

IT takes the telephone to do full justice to the world's premier news event. An event that is occurring in many places many times each day. Likewise, it takes the telephone to do full justice to any news which must be told at once to family and friends, and to give to it the speed, the detail and the personal touch which its importance deserves.

To illustrate the low cost of toll calls made during the night rate period, the following typical rates are cited for a 3-minute station-to-station call (that is, a call by number) after 8:30 p.m. from

BOSTON

TO		TO		TO	
Harwich	.30	New Bedford	.25	Rochester, N.	.90
Keene, N. H.	.30	New Britain, Ct.	.40	St. Louis, Mo.	2.00
Lewiston, Me.	.45	Newport, N. H.	.35	White Plains, N.Y.	.55
Middletown, Ct.	.35	North Adams	.40	Wilmington, Del.	.80

These rates are from down-town Boston. Rates to toll points from Suburban Exchanges may be slightly more or less

Jays Boston Temple place Eleven
There is no time when you cannot come into Jays and find fresh, new goods. Visitors proclaim Jays one of the delights of Boston

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The Finest of Sportswear—Moderately Priced
Coats and Cape-Coats—Sweaters and Knit Suits—Hats and Tams—Scarfs and Shawls—Tweeds and Homespuns—Men's Sox and Golf Hose—Auto Robes and Ties

SUNSHINE LAUNDRY BROOKLINE
It's essentially smart to have your wardrobe freshened in our own inimitable manner. ▲▲▲
Shore Routes ▲ Beacon 1790

NOW GOING ON!
Slattery's 20% Discount Sale of Coats

Our Great August Coat Sale
20% discount on fur-trimmed winter coats and fine Fur Coats until the Day After Labor Day
Our Great August Coat Sale, with savings you can count to the dollar! Savings, all the more important this August, for fashions have changed so markedly you'll have to have a new coat this winter! Choose it in August, and profit by the discount. Choose it at Slattery's, where the whole fashion story for 1935 is ready for you NOW at remarkable sale prices.
Slattery's Boston Common

Austrian Revolt Ebbing Away, With Small List of Casualties; Nationalist Plot Discovered

Execution of Dollfuss' Murderers Fails to Stir Foes of Régime to Renewed Activity—Government Drops Employees With Nazi Sentiments

By Press Wireless from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

VIENNA, Aug. 1—The night following the execution of Chancellor Dollfuss's murderers, which many thought would be the signal for a further outbreak against the Government, passed off quietly. The opposition for the moment appears broken.

Despite the numerical strength of anti-government elements in the country, only a few thousand took up arms and the rising was suppressed with surprisingly few casualties. According to statistics now published the army lost only 19 men and the Heimwehr 48.

Now that the country is quiet again, the Government is busy trying to discover how the break originated. No light is thrown by the trial of the murderers of Dr. Dollfuss who were executed yesterday within three hours after their conviction, as the law prescribes.

Find Documents

A good deal of attention is given today to the alleged secret document said to have been found on a German named Franz Heel, who was captured six days ago near the Austro-German border. Heel, it is stated, was carrying a German passport with a regular permanent German visé for passing from the Reich into Austria. Concealed beneath his shirt were found secret messages in a special code while in his shoes there was an extensive and detailed plan for a Nationalist uprising in Austria. The document, however, throws little light on the present "putsch." It seems to refer to some action planned for a later period and the sudden attack on Chancellor Dollfuss last Wednesday appears to have come sooner than expected and thus to have caused a great deal of confusion in Nationalist ranks.

Nationalists Unprepared

The Nationalists throughout Austria, though knowing that something was in the air, seemed to have been caught by surprise and so were not able to undertake any concerted action on a large scale.

The close connection between the Nationalists in Austria and the Hitler party in Germany, which is established by the documents found on Heel, it is claimed, has long been notorious.

Observers here, however, consider the international situation caused by German—and Italian—meddling should not be allowed to push into the background the still more important fact that the struggle in Austria is essentially an internal issue, resulting from the unpopular dictatorship.

The Government this morning issued instructions that all officials of every sort suspected of having aided in any way last week's National Socialist disturbances will cease to receive their salaries from today, Aug. 1.

Roosevelt at Work As Ship Nears Coast; Plans Landing Friday

ABOARD CRUISER NEW ORLEANS with President Roosevelt enroute to Portland, Ore., Aug. 1 (AP)—President Roosevelt was approaching the Oregon coast today well ahead of schedule.

Capable of reaching Portland Thursday, the cruisers Houston and New Orleans may slow up, for the President's plans to land Friday morning still stood.

While the fighting craft sped him back to the States from his unprecedented visit to the Hawaiian Islands, Mr. Roosevelt worked on many administration matters. Throughout his long cruise to America's outflung possessions, the President has kept in close touch with Washington, D. C., by wireless.

He exchanged greetings with Attorney-General Homer S. Cummings yesterday when their paths crossed far out at sea. En route to Honolulu on Government business, the cabinet member was aboard the only liner that has passed the presidential cruisers at sea on their way to or from the Hawaiian Islands.

Northwest Prepares To Receive President

PORTLAND, Ore., Aug 1 (AP)—The Northwest is putting the finishing touches today upon plans to receive and entertain President and Mrs. Roosevelt and members of the Government's official family whose several paths were converging upon Portland.

Various members of the Cabinet, as well as other federal, state and city officials, were at scattered points in the West, ready to meet their homeward-bound chief, whose itinerary will take him across the northern tier of states on his way back to Washington.

U. S. Foresters Leave To Study in Germany

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 1—Under auspices of the Carl Schurz Memorial Foundation, Incorporated, a group of 12 foresters and lumbermen are on their way to Germany and Austria to study the methods employed by those countries in keeping private forests under sustained production for generations.

Dr. Franz Heske, director of the forestry school at Tharandt, near Dresden, has been in the United States for several months to study the problems that confront the foresters of this country, and he will travel with the group throughout Germany while a study is made of forest management, game preservation, selected cutting, reforestation and markets for wood products.

The tour is part of the program of the foundation and the Oberlaender Trust, founded to benefit the American people by studying those special achievements of the German and Austrian people and introduce into this country those which are adaptable to American conditions. A close view of private forestry operations in Germany, which have been particularly successful, will assist American timberland owners in developing the new program of permanent forest management now required by the lumber code of the Federal Administration.

DON'T BLAME dishwashing for brittle nails, streaked polish, ragged cuticle! It's harsh soap that does the damage. Why not change to Lux?

Clever women know that Lux suds protect manicures, leave hands soft, white, lovely looking. Lux has none of the harmful alkali ordinary soaps often contain. It gives you a dishpan beauty treatment for less than a cent a day.

LUX IN THE DISHPAN PROTECTS MANICURES—COSTS LESS THAN ½ A DAY

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Hotel Statler Bldg.
JACKSONVILLE, 129 W. Adams St.
NRA CODE
NEW YORK, 356 Madison Ave.
235 West 23rd St.
745 Fifth Avenue
PHILADELPHIA, 1020 Chestnut St.
117 So. 16th St.
PITTSBURGH, 606 Wood Street
WASHINGTON, D. C., 607 14th Street, N. W.

Lapps Point Out Where They Live

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© Wide World

Globe Trotters in Fancy

Children of the North, With Curiosity Aroused, Are Eager to Learn.

The Laplanders have a school for their children established by the Swedish Government at Jakkasjarai, where the native customs of the Lapps are observed with the minutest care. The elders of the pupils usually are traveling with the reindeer herds, their main source of sustenance, and they are necessarily a nomadic race.

Trade With China Offers U. S. New Prosperity, Envoy Believes

American, Who Serves Chinese as Legal Adviser, Visiting Boston and Other Centers to Foster New Commercial Pact Based on Silver

Contrary to popular conviction, the building up of the American standard of living would be facilitated by increasing trade between China and the United States, asserted Judge Paul M. Linebarger, American envoy who is now in Boston as legal adviser of the Chinese Government, when interviewed yesterday by a Monitor representative.

The judge, who is making a coast-to-coast campaign in the hope of obtaining an advance of 200,000,000 ounces of silver to put the proposed new trade treaty into practice, has a Chinese name given to him by Dr. Sun Yat Sen, whom he served as legal adviser until the latter's death in 1925. It consists of three ideographs—a couple of trees pulled up by the roots, meaning force; a small treasure box meaning 100 (a complete unit); and a warrior, meaning victory. "You might, at a glance," he suggested, "translate that as a boast that I had gained a hundred victories, but a Chinese would know in a minute that it means I should *like* to gain a hundred victories."

Belongs to Lim Family

He is a member of the Lim clan, a "family" of not more than 6,000,000, for in China, to be respectable you must belong to a family, symbol of the integrity of this ancient civilization. And it is in identifying himself so closely for 28 years with this thought of the family that Dr. Linebarger has come to combine his philosophical ideas with his activities in behalf of the Nationalist Government, which he now serves as legal adviser.

"I was shocked," he stated, "on returning to the United States, coming here from Geneva, after seven months' absence, to find such confusion prevailing. We have a wonderful President and a definite program, but that program has so far been undertaken independent of any international sense. A person who wishes to put a house in order does not confine his attention to one part, say the interior, only; but also considers the grounds and the approaches to the house. We neglected to do that."

An important assurance of peace, he believes, lies in extended business with China, in the reciprocal trade agreement outlined by the Brain Trust and now under discussion in Washington.

Took Part in Treaties

He participated in the two previous negotiations which meant so much to China—the loan of 15,000,000 bushels of wheat which, he claims, in 1931 and 1932, saved the Yangtse Valley from the activities of the Communists; and the commodity loan of $15,000,000 from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, still in process.

"Instead of saying what can we sell China," he suggested, "let us ask ourselves what we can buy from China. We cannot produce tea or silk. China needs mechanical apparatus and electrical equipment."

Within six months after the treaty goes into effect, he declares, a third of the rice bowls of the hsiens, or counties, of China will be filled up.

It would be necessary to reassure the missionaries, he believes, for they are afraid that the new treaty might deprive them of some of their strength. The National Government, he declared to be friendly to the foreign missionaries. Dr. Linebarger himself was a Methodist preacher once. He is the son of a Methodist preacher in Illinois, but he is convinced that a new treaty, unlike the one now in force, which dates back to 1843, must be independent of religious influence.

Eventful Career

He said he hoped the missionaries will remain in China but, he went on, "we do wish they would all get together and decide upon one Christ so that there would not be so many conflicting impressions. The Chinese in some ways are in advance of us. I myself cannot confine God to a human form. When you attempt to do so, you get down to the level of a savage who takes a piece of wood and shapes it into an idol."

It is an interesting thing to hear this blue-eyed, fair-complexioned American referring to the followers of Sun Yat Sen as "We." His career has been eventful. After leaving Naperville College and Lake Forest University, he studied in Paris, in the Faculté de Droit, and also at Heidelberg. He toured Belgium, lecturing in French on the Negro problem. He returned to the United States, practised law in Illinois, and accepted a judgeship in the Philippines.

It was in the Philippines that he was won over to the cause of Sun Yat Sen. "We are an emotional family," he will tell you. His Chinese cook, Ah Po, went on a visit to his home in China. Ah Po was a revolutionist. After being missing for many months, during which he had been held captive, he returned a cripple. Dr. Linebarger resigned from his judgeship and in 1906 went to China to enter the service of Sun Yat Sen.

Last evening he was entertained by the Friends of China, Inc., headed by Dr. Tehyi Hsieh of the Chinese Service and Trade Bureau, the Chinese United Merchants Association, the Chinese Nationalist League, and conferred with Chinese officials and American industrialists.

Radio Program Hearings Ordered to Start Oct. 1

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (AP)—The Federal Communications Commission decided yesterday to look into the question of whether there should be radiocasting facilities specifically set aside for religious, educational and like non-profit purposes. To this end, it ordered hearings started Oct. 1, at which any person or station licensee wishing to submit information may appear.

After a considerable battle during consideration of the communications law by the last Congress a provision was inserted directing the commission to study and report its recommendations to Congress by next Feb. 1 on the proposal that Congress allocate fixed percentages of radiocasting facilities to non-profit programs.

Young British Scholars To Survey Newfoundland

LONDON, Aug. 1 (AP)—Fifty British schoolboys will sail from here Friday to explore and survey a hitherto unmapped area of Newfoundland. This is the third expedition organized by the Public Schools Exploring Society of which the Prince of Wales is president.

Leader of the party leaving this week is Surgeon-Commander Murray Levick.

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Education Before Prohibition Urged At London Meeting

British Delegates Insist Goal of Temperance Hasn't Changed

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 1—A lively controversy on the comparative merits of prohibition and local option or public liquor trade control or education as the first aims of any new anti-booze offensive has been raised among the delegates of the Twentieth International Congress on Alcoholism here.

The European view expressed by Dr. R. Hercod, secretary of the International Temperance Council, and Dr. Courtenay C. Weeks, director of the British National Temperance League, is that prohibition is finished as a temperance objective. European temperance workers are concentrating their energies, it is stated, upon education. They believe that laws will only be useful when the whole people has been educated up to them.

Prohibition Real Objective

Certain British delegates, however, strongly repudiate this view. There has been a reaction against prohibition as the immediate goal, they declare, but even so prohibition must be the objective of temperance work. Explaining this view, delegates concerned have pointed to the peculiar position where the chief energy of the moment is expended in combatting the "breweers' offensive." The general British view appears to be that the first move must be public control of the liquor trade.

South Africa, one of its delegates has stated, agrees with the European view that education must be extended before thought can be given to prohibitive legislation. South African temperance leaders are urging extensive schemes of local option as a necessary first step to solution of the liquor evil.

New Zealand Advances

In a survey this morning it was stated that New Zealand has been progressing rapidly along prohibition lines. Local option has resulted in one-sixth of the population being under no license condition. Employment of barmaids is prohibited in New Zealand. Licensed bars are closed at 6 p. m. and all day Sundays. The survey declared educational activities have been very effective. Between 1930 and 1932 consumption of beer fell by nearly 30 per cent, spirits by 35 per cent.

Evil in Africa

"In many respects a greater evil than the slave trade," was the description applied to the liquor traffic among native races, by Mr. Frederick C. Linfield, at yesterday's meeting.

Mr. Linfield, who is Honorary Secretary of the Native Races and Liquor Traffic United Committee in London, cited figures showing the ravages of the drink trade in West Africa and elsewhere. He appealed to "all right-thinking people to bring all their influence and pressure to bear upon their respective governments to stop a traffic which has been the cause of so much degradation and misery among the native races."

One of the most serious problems, according to Mr. Linfield, is the situation in Palestine. Investigations have shown, he said, that since the war importations of spirituous liquors into Palestine, and facilities for their sale, have increased by many hundred per cent.

"Moslems, whose religion forbids the use of intoxicants, now drink openly; women have been introduced into public bars to serve and amuse customers. Some of the cafés and restaurants are of the lowest and most disreputable class."

Right Questioned

The Mandatory Power (Great Britain) has no right to introduce western drinking customs to a people, the majority of whose inhabitants are enjoined by their religion to abstain from intoxicants, Mr. Linfield declared.

He wished, however, to acknowledge the great help received from the Mandates Commission of the League of Nations and particularly from the British member, Lord Lugard, and the Portuguese member, Count de Penha Garcia, for "the constant attention they give to this vital question at the meetings of the commission."

Elsewhere in West Africa, for example, importations of liquor grew to immense proportions after the war.

He was glad to report in this connection that a law has been enacted under which importations of gin into the Gold Coast are being reduced by 10 per cent annually as from January, 1931. By 1934, therefore this traffic will be entirely extinguished.

Imports of spirits into the Gold Coast rose from 672,414 gallons in 1919 to 1,312,258 gallons in 1927, Mr. Linfield said.

In Ceylon, a system of local option is now in force, Mr. Linfield said, as a result of which a considerable reduction in the number of taverns had been brought about. In the New Hebrides, under the joint control of Great Britain and France, the law forbids the selling or supplying of liquor to the natives.

French Tighten Air Rules

French air rules recently were made more strict as a precaution on the part of the Air Ministry.

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Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Truro, N. S., Aug. 1

PREMIER J. RAMSAY MACDONALD of Great Britain arrived in Truro at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, unheralded and unsung. The only welcome he received was from a Canadian Pacific Telegraphs messenger boy, Gerald Pearson, who, on a bicycle, piloted his party through Victoria Park, most scenic part of this section of the Province.

No civic or governmental officials were on hand to meet Great Britain's renowned citizen and he left immediately for Cape Breton after viewing the park, accompanied by Mr. George E. Graham, general manager of the Dominion Atlantic Railway, and a Scotland Yard detective.

Britain Launches Move for Aiding Herring Fishers

Seeks Renewal of Export Trade With Russia and Poland

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON.—Thirty thousand British fishermen and their families are looking forward hopefully to the outcome of negotiations on the herring industry, that have been proceeding between the United Kingdom Government on the one side and the Polish and Russian authorities on the other.

These fishermen have fallen on hard times. Before the war they caught and sold annually 2,700,000 crans (barrels each containing 37½ gallons of herrings). Last year the amount was only 930,000 crans.

Two of their biggest markets were those of Russia and Poland. Russia alone bought 1,000,000 barrels. This business, so far as Russia is concerned, has largely disappeared, but this year, according to a statement made in the House of Commons on June 25 by Sir Godfrey Collins, United Kingdom Secretary for Scotland, the British Herring Trade Association is in negotiation with the Coöperative Wholesale Society of Russia for the sale of 70,000 barrels. This contract, Sir Godfrey said, has been delayed owing to difficulties which, however, he understood, are now likely to be overcome.

In the case of Poland negotiations are proceeding at the Board of Trade, London, between a delegation from Warsaw headed by Mr. Sokolowski, and the British Government. Herrings once formed Britain's chief export to Poland and it is hoped that this state of things will be restored. The question has already been discussed at Warsaw by a British Trade Mission headed by Sir Eugene Ramsden.

On the British side, herrings, textiles and machinery have to be disposed of. On the Polish side it is largely a question of selling agricultural produce and timber to Britain. A British quota for bacon from Poland, for example, is being arranged.

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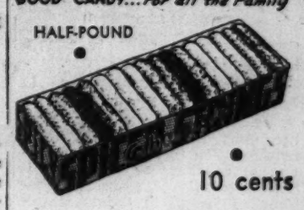

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Support For Peace Guarantees In Britain Points to Quitting Post-War Policy of Isolation

(Continued from Page 1)

step forward in order to remove from Europe the peril of war.

Nevertheless, I believe that in France and on the continent it would be a mistake to expect from the talks in London a decisive manifestation in favor of any system of collective security. But it well may be that these conversations will result in the reaffirmation of certain responsibilities toward the crime of aggression, and a declaration of Franco-British solidarity in the presence of an eventual menace to the peace of western Europe.

Clarifying

Such a reaffirmation or such a declaration would in no wise mean that England and France have undertaken now or in the immediate future will undertake concerted military, naval, or aerial measures, in a common accord, should the need arise. It is rather a question of adjusting the interpretation of certain principles which are at the basis of the Pact of the League of Nations and the Briand-Kellogg Pact. No doubt this clarification will not go so far as I personally should like to see it go. In my opinion there will be no real security against war until the day when Great Britain in accord with the Governments of the British Dominions will draw from the Briand-Kellogg Pact the conclusion that, when war is renounced, neutrality is renounced at the same time, before the danger of making war.

But unconsciously England will be led into drawing this conclusion if she wishes to create in the world a feeling of security which will give hope of an eventual solution of the disarmament problem. For the moment, the British tendency is to sort out obligations, to accept only those of which the British people understand the necessity, and, before going further, to see an approach from the other side.

Looking Ahead

A year from now the British Government will be obliged to decide to widen its horizon and to adopt a clearer position. Otherwise, the Naval Conference of 1935 will be doomed to failure.

The conception of "parity" which was the scourge of the naval conferences in Washington in 1921, in Geneva in '27, and in London in '30 will have to give way to the conception of an overwhelming superiority of naval, military and air forces of all the countries which want to put war effectively outside the law.

During the London talks there is no doubt that this problem was merely skimmed. It was recognized that the recent happenings in Germany and the acts of the Hitlerian Government make a joint stand on England and France, indispensable, a stand that will leave no doubt as to their will to put themselves at the head of all the European nations which desire to preserve peace. This recognition is of good omen. The British mind is slow. It requires time and many shoves before it begins to move. Today it is ready, or seems to be ready, to take the first step, and this step once taken—I am sure—it will not retreat.

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Boston Snapshots

Chilled Sausages and Golf Balls—Walking along Atlantic Avenue yesterday our eye was caught by a sign "Dry Ice." It was a cool thought. We stepped in. It was warm in the small office upstairs where we were greeted by Mr. G. T. King of the century-old E. & F. King Company, dealers in chemicals. But on the walls hung refreshing pictures of tall sailing ships cutting through rolling waves.

Hitherto our only acquaintance with dry ice had been in connection with peculiarly hard ice cream—so hard that we have bent spoons upon it. But this, we found, is only a minor use of the new product. "Without dry ice," said Mr. King, "it would be impossible to ship New England sausages to the South and West. It has opened up a huge new market for our fish, too, and it is opening up new fields for other New England products every day."

It appears that dry ice is solid carbon dioxide—the gas that fizzes in soda fountain drinks. Mr. King obtains his supply—about 40 tons a day—from the Michigan Alkali Company. For years great quantities of this gas was going up their chimneys in the course of other chemical manufacturing processes. Compressed into the solid form it is now one of the company's most important by-products—made under Belgian patents for which they have acquired the American rights.

It is being used in Boston to cool trucks and freight cars, to send frozen foodstuffs to all parts of the country, to shrink the cores of golf balls as they are wound, so that they become much more resilient, to provide gas pressure in soda fountains, to shrink steel rivets so that they fit more tightly as they expand again, and a number of other very varied purposes.

Dry ice is 140 degrees colder than ordinary water ice and as it evaporates it leaves nothing behind it. Its use in railroad refrigerator cars saves the space and weight of many tons of water ice—small 10-inch cubes which are all that is needed, can be suspended from the roof, out of the way of the freight itself.

It is ideal for air conditioning use, since it not only cools air circulated around it, but it removes humidity from it as well. One of the largest heating installation concerns in the country is planning to market next summer dry ice air conditioning units for homes and trains.

Since dry ice develops something like 1200 pounds pressure when it is warmed in an inclosed chamber, it is already being used to supply compressed gas for soda fountains. Many other possibilities are being discussed—even to the cool and silent operation of motorcars.

In the basement of the King Company, electric conveyors move great insulated containers each holding a ton of dry ice. In the shipping room the 45-pound blocks, measuring about 10 inches square, are cut by band saws into sizes most convenient for different uses. Then they are packed in carboard cartons with thin felt pads to insulate them from the outside temperature as much as possible. Even when shipped to users eight hours journey away the loss in this type of packing is not more than 6 per cent.

Lightning Goes Coasting—Beavers slide down mud banks, human holiday-makers enjoy roller coasters—and now we hear of lightning which runs down the Mount Washington cog railway track. A lately returned vacationist tells us of a storm in the White Mountains during which lightning was seen to strike the top of the railway. Several workmen in a building at the bottom were ready to attest its arrival at the foot of the mountain. They were thrown unceremoniously from the beds on which they were lying, while an iron stove was scattered in pieces about the room.

Oldest Excursion Line—The Nantasket Steamboat Line, now in its 123d season, claims to be the oldest excursion steamship concern in the country. In 1811, just four years after Robert Fulton demonstrated his first successful steamboat, the line began to ply the waters of Boston Harbor. The present general manager of the company, Capt. Joseph Galiano, has been with it for 54 years. According to the reservation department, more parties are being booked this year than ever before.

Mice Wait in Church—Some Boston children are wondering what has happened to the Mickey Mouse books which were rumored to be on the way to Boston for free distribution to patrons of Amoco stations. According to American Oil Company officials here, many thousands of the little books were purchased for this purpose, but under provisions of the industry's code they cannot be given away at present. In neat piles they are reposing in an abandoned church in Baltimore, which was acquired by the company for storage space.

Excelsior Is Cat's Motto—A trail-climbing cat is one of the features of Mt. Washington this year. Many visitors have encountered it as it steps, with tail erect, from boulder to boulder. Its name is Greenleaf—for it was born in the Greenleaf hut on the trail up Mt. Lafayette.

Early in its kittenhood, however, it was moved to a new home on the summit of Mt. Washington, and nothing now will induce it to stay away. Many times it has been carried down in automobiles to less elevated points, but always it has made its way back to appear at home, purring with pleasure after the climb.

The other day it was transported as far as Pinkham Notch—having left the summit at 8:30 a. m. Only slightly late for supper, it was back at home again that evening.

New School in Cambridge—A new type of school will be added in the fall to the many educational institutions in Cambridge. To be known as the Cambridge School of Liberal Arts, it will offer two years of college instruction to those who desire to spend no longer than this in college. Within this period it will attempt to give a general cultural training which will, however, give adequate preparation for the eventual completion of four years of college work if the student does decide to go further.

The director of the school is Dr. Gaëtan R. Aiello, Ph. D. Nearly all the faculty received training in the Harvard Graduate School of Arts and Sciences. The new institution is located at 49 Washington Street.

Chic Fashions for Summer Activities

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Truckmen in Westfield Strike for $1.50 an Hour

WESTFIELD, Mass., Aug. 1 (AP)—Fifteen truckmen employed on ERA and city work struck today, demanding an increase in pay of 25 cents an hour.

At present the men are paid $1.25 an hour for their services and that of their trucks. Of this, 50 cents represents wages and 75 cents payment for use of the vehicles. The strikers claimed the trucking code provides payment of $1.50 an hour for the work. The strike affected only one of several construction jobs now in progress in this city.

Naval Air Squadron Takes Off for Juneau

KETCHIKAN, Alaska, Aug. 1 (AP)—Squadron VP-9, composed of six navy planes, took off July 30 for Juneau, en route to Dutch Harbor, after a four-day stay here.

Another six probably will leave today. They are part of the airplane and submarine survey expedition to Alaska. The flagship Wright, carrying Rear Admiral A. W. Johnson, left for Juneau July 30.

'Brown Shirts' Back—but Fewer

Growing Dissatisfaction With S. A. Preceded Hitler 'Purge'

By J. E. Williams

Special from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Aug. 1—The events of June 30 to July 2, last, mark the end of an era in National Socialism, and therefore, in Germany's internal political development.

Whatever may be said for or against the events of that week-end, one fact is clear: the S. A. (Storm Troops) can never again play the decisive rôle in German politics which had been theirs since the National Socialists came to power on Jan. 30, 1933. Their Chief of Staff, Capt. Ernst Roehm, and a number of other prominent leaders were either "shot or killed in refusing to be arrested," and such a shock has been given to the organization that it can never again be the arbiter of national policy.

The S. A. officers and men, who were killed, are accused of having plotted an armed insurrection for June 30, which would have included not only the assassination of Chancellor Hitler and certain other Cabinet ministers, and an attack on governmental buildings, but also a "reign of terror" lasting for some days. This, Herr Hitler declared in his Reichstag explanation to the German people, had been confessed by one of the leaders before he was shot.

In fact, the nation was given to understand that this affair was so dangerous that only "ruthless and bloody intervention could have stopped the revolt"; there was, apparently, no time to bring these men to any kind of law court, even though such a legal vindication of the ruthless suppression could only have enhanced Herr Hitler's popularity with the people. All that did happen was that the Cabinet legalized its actions by its own decree a few days afterward, so that now these events are closed to any further inquiry.

Der Führer Rules

The Germany of the Third Reich is ruled by the "leadership principle," fundamental to which is absolute obedience to and trust in Der Führer Hitler, and the Reichstag differs entirely from the parliaments in democratic lands in that it is an assembly not for discussions, but for listening to official speeches and dutifully approving immediately afterward. Hence such issues as the investigation of the evidence by duly constituted committees do not now exist here as in democracies. The Leader gave his views on the revolt and his followers were satisfied. In fact, when he declared that on "that critical day" he "was the Supreme Court for the German people," the deputies rose and cheered approvingly.

The Chancellor's explanations revealed, among other things, his personal conviction that dissension in the S. A. was being fomented by Captain Roehm and his clique, that these men were causing an ever-widening breach between the S. A. and the National Socialist Party, and that Roehm's plans to become Reichswehrminister or to get the S. A. incorporated in the Reichswehr, having failed to win Herr Hitler's support, the accused planned to call out the S. A., both in Berlin and Munich, on that fatal Saturday, and to take matters into their own hands.

In league with Captain Roehm, through "the intermediary of a certain thoroughly corrupt swindler, a certain Herr von A.," the Chancellor further declared, was General von Schleicher, whose plans involved far-reaching political changes.

Dissatisfaction in S. A.

Together with these statements it must be added that great dissatisfaction existed among many S. A. leaders because, among other things, they feared that their numbers would be greatly reduced, when they returned from their July vacation. That Roehm was embittered by the prospect of such an event, following on his previous failure to get control of the Reichswehr, is generally admitted.

But the lightning speed with which Chancellor Hitler acted, the absence of any fighting anywhere and the absence of official documentary evidence, make it impossible, at the moment, to decide how far these men had gone with their plot.

Dissatisfaction in and with the S. A. had existed for a long time. This unwieldy organization, which since Jan. 30, 1933, had grown to count its numbers in millions, contained, as was only to be expected under present conditions in this country, many who had joined merely for reasons of safety, economic or otherwise, and such were by no means trustworthy, from the party standpoint. Dissatisfaction also reigned among many of the "old timers," who felt that they should have received more recognition for past services, and also among those who hoped for greater economic improvement under the Third Reich.

Dissatisfaction with the S. A. has long existed in many quarters. The general public certainly welcomes a deposition of many of these radical S. A. leaders, who in their own localities (Heines, in Breslau, for example) had ruled practically as they pleased. The brown shirt had become the garb by means of which much that was illegal and brutal had been imposed upon the population. This was one of the facts admitted by Minister-President Hermann Goering in his statement to the press on June 30.

General fear as to what might have happened had these "soldiers of fortune," who, according to Herr Hitler, loved revolution for revolution's sake, actually attempted to carry through such a plot as that reported, has led the public to feel little sympathy for the fate which overtook them. A vision of possible disorder, bloodshed and confusion, with the Reichswehr taking a hand in affairs, obliterates all else for the mass of the people, for the time being.

The "moral cleansing" of the S. A., decreed by "Der Führer," was long considered overdue, especially since the immorality and extravagance prevalent among many leaders had been matters of common knowledge for a long time past.

What have been the effects of this "cleansing action"?

The National Socialist régime has certainly removed a number of potential if not actual enemies, inconvenient, especially to any changes in the S. A. The reduction of this organization to the type and size desired by internal or international considerations can now be undertaken without fear of serious opposition. Such an action may produce discontent in certain sections of the population, but methods will be found of correcting that condition of things.

Further Herr Adolf Hitler has decided that he is first Chancellor of the German Empire and only secondly head of the Storm Troopers. In other words—state demands have come before party considerations.

The more moderate elements among the National Socialists now expect the firm application of law and order throughout the Reich to the exclusion of all petty tyrannies.

With the reduction of the S. A. to a less influential and conspicuous rôle in national affairs, the ascendancy of other factors is both logical and inevitable. And it is clear that their might will be utilized to enforce quite other ideas than those prevalent among a large section of the Storm Troopers.

S. A. Chief of Staff

Wide World

Viktor Lutze

Who Succeeded Captain Roehm as Head of Storm Troops

Japan Denies Plan To Ask Naval Parity

(Continued from Page 1)

tain nations," the Premier-Admiral continued.

"I hope some better method can be discovered, but at the present I am not in a position to make definite suggestions on the subject. Whether Japan should abrogate the Washington treaty is still under consideration but has not yet been settled."

Asked whether he expected a United States-Japanese naval race to result if the 1935 conference fails, Premier Okada answered:

"In the first place I refuse to believe the conference will fail. I fully believe it will be successful. Personally, I sincerely want it to succeed."

"I am unable," he said, "to see any reason why President Roosevelt's journey to Hawaii should be associated with naval questions (as was done by the Japanese press)."

He said Japan is determined to retain islands in the equatorial Pacific held under a mandate of the League of Nations, although her secession from the League is effective next March.

Naval Reduction Issue Up to Japan, London Says

LONDON, Aug. 1 (AP)—Naval disarmament now depends upon Japan, an authoritative British source said yesterday, commenting on an interview given by Premier Keisuke Okada of Japan, in which he said that limitation must begin with the largest navies.

The British Government was represented by this source as feeling that "discussions have now reached a point where everything depends on what Japan's attitude will be."

It was stated that Great Britain will know better what can be done when the Anglo-Japanese conversations are held here late this summer.

The statement by the Japanese Premier that the "situation in Europe may be said to be even more alarming than it was 20 years ago, prior to the great war," brought the response that Great Britain considers the Russo-Japanese situation in the Far East much more dangerous.

Washington Sees Hope For London Conference

WASHINGTON, July 31 (AP)—Washington officials read with considerable interest the first foreign press interviews with Admiral Keisuke Okada, Japan's new Premier.

Premier Okada's statement that he expected the conference to be successful strengthened the hope that Japan was now prepared to go to London for preliminary talks in October, and would participate in the scheduled conference next year with a more optimistic outlook.

World capitals have known for some time that Japan was considering denouncing the Washington treaty of 1922 under which the 5-5-3 ratios for Great Britain, the United States and Japan were established, and Premier Okada has now simply confirmed that no decision has as yet been reached.

Japan has never officially announced that it would demand parity at the 1935 conference, and it has been understood in London and in Washington that in the proposed revision of present limitation treaties the Japanese would seek increased tonnage in certain categories of vessels.

Premier Okada's announcement that Japan favored naval reductions by the world's heaviest armed naval powers, but did not expect the United States and Great Britain to reduce to Japan's level, added little clarification to what Japan's demands will be, except that it would not now insist upon equality.

Storm Troops Reduced by Half, With More Going Soon

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Aug. 1—The month's vacation, granted to the whole Storm Trooper organization, officially came to an end today and the familiar "brown-shirt" uniform is once more seen on the streets of the capital, though in greatly reduced numbers.

What is to become of the Storm Troopers is a question everybody is asking.

Immediately following the events of June 30, a "purification" committee was appointed under the charge of Herr Rudolf Hess, Chancellor Hitler's personal deputy. The formidable business of weeding out undesirable members, however, is still incomplete. Thus far the reorganization has affected mainly the higher command. The sifting within the ranks must continue. Officials declare the task probably will not be finished until the end of August, at the earliest.

Meanwhile all that is clear is that numbers are to be drastically cut. Herr Viktor Lutze's recent order that only National Socialist Party members may be Storm Troopers, alone reduces the total by more than half, apart from other measures.

BERLIN, Aug. 1 (AP)—The German Storm Troopers, their parades and rollicking songs strangely missing from the streets during their month of vacation, will henceforth be seen again throughout the Reich.

The tramp, tramp of their marching will not be so loud but their songs will be clearer, according to hints dropped by Herr Viktor Lutze, Chief of Staff, in his order recalling the organization to duty.

The return of the Storm Troopers was not marked by ceremony or special fanfare.

Reorganization

Details of the reorganization were enunciated quietly at various times since the vacation that began with the turmoil of June 30.

It was reliably reported, however, that reductions in the size of the organization through rigid mental and physical tests are in the offing.

The cuts will be accomplished, it was indicated, without more ado than necessary. How many are returning to active duty has not been announced, but the exact number of Storm Troopers has at no time been definitely disclosed.

During the vacation a number of Storm Troopers enjoyed private vacations arranged through the "Power Through Joy" movement.

Many passed their time as newsboys selling Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbel's newspaper "Der Angriff." Apparently most of them, however, spent their off hours at night sitting in cafés and loitering on corners talking over the situation.

Lutze's Order

The order recalling the Troopers to duty, issued by Chief-of-Staff Lutze at Munich stated that the organization "again will make its complete reappearance among the people, devoting itself with determination to the front-line task, but in a different spirit from that pressed by now eliminated traitors in the vacation decree.

"The Storm Troop body will and must return to the old course which made it big and strong and from which it was artificially diverted against its will. Simplicity and exemplary conduct in the outside service and close comradeship with the people's movement are the fundamental Storm Troop principles which join it to their Führer [Hitler] and make it a powerful instrument in his hands."

Disastrous Floods Ruin Polish Homes

WARSAW, Aug. 1 (AP)—More than 50,000 Polish families are destitute as a result of recent disastrous floods, and it is impossible to estimate the number of those who lost their lives, or the property damage, Premier Leon Kozlowski told a meeting of the Government Party today.

To assure security it becomes one of the Government's major tasks to see that persons menacing the social order be confined to concentration camps, the Premier said.

He favored carrying out vigorously the Government's decision to ameliorate the condition of peasants and workers by raising prices of agricultural products and lowering the costs of manufactured goods. He proposed that landowners' debts be reduced, and that credit to them be cheapened and terms extended.

The Government, Premier Kozlowski added, is organizing a public works program including building of railroads, bridges and highways.

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New York Passes County Reforms Sought by Fearon

Three Other Bills Sent Back Despite Support of Democrats

Special from Monitor Bureau

ALBANY, N. Y., July 31—The proposal by Senator George R. Fearon (R) of Syracuse, providing for reform of county government in New York City and upstate, was passed by the Assembly today by a vote of 130 to 0. Having already been passed by the Senate, the proposed amendment will go to the 1935 Legislature, and, if passed there, will be submitted to the voters next year.

The Assembly at the same time sent three other county reform measures back to committee. These deal separately with county reform in New York City and upstate. Speaker Joseph A. McGinnies (R) of Chautauqua explained the rejection of these bills on the ground that upstate members of the lower house felt that if they were going to vote on government reform they should support a bill that affects the whole state and not on separate bills for upstate and New York City.

Three Bills Turned Back

The three measures which go back to committee are the Mastick bill, the Dunnigan bill and the Wojtkowiak bill.

The action of the lower house in sending these measures back to committee came as a surprise to the Democrats. Minority leader Irwin Steingut of Brooklyn said after a conference with Democratic assemblymen that they were unanimously in favor of these three measures and also favored the Fearon proposal.

The Fearon bill combines Gov. Herbert H. Lehman's proposal for up-state county government reform, and that of the New York City charter revision commission for reform of the governmental structure in the five counties of New York City.

One of the first things to come before the Legislature when it met today was a special message by Governor Lehman, asking consideration of measures for stricter regulation of motorbuses. The bill designed to accomplish this accompanied the message.

Asks Bus Regulation

Governor Lehman recommended giving the Public Service Commission and the Rapid Transit Commission authority to inspect all motorbuses carrying more than seven passengers within the State, increasing the present $5000 maximum fatality insurance for each bus to $5000 for each passenger in addition to a general coverage of from $20,000 to $75,000, and consideration of the matter of separate licenses for operators of motorbuses and heavy trucks and of a special speed limitation for such vehicles.

The Governor's message was submitted following his study of the report of the recent accident at Ossining, in which 19 persons were killed, and which Mr. Charles A. Harnett, Commissioner of Motor Vehicles, had told the Governor could have been prevented if the brakes on the bus had been in proper condition.

Natural Gas in Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SASKATOON, Sask.—Natural gas, in commercial quantities, has been discovered in Saskatchewan, the wheat growing province of Canada. Lloydminister on the northwest border of the Province is to be the first town in Saskatchewan supplied with gas for domestic purposes.

Ely Bans NRA Law For Massachusetts

CHICAGO, Aug. 1 (AP)—Massachusetts will have no state NRA law. This assertion was made yesterday by Gov. Joseph B. Ely of Massachusetts, who was en route to his home from a governors' conference at Mackinac Island, Mich.

He said the best features of the NRA were already on the state's statute books, and the undesirable features had no place in American life and should be dropped. "Not until the Government halts its spending program will business be given the reassurance necessary for natural recovery," he said.

He predicted that if the present course of the NRA is not halted it would lead to rigid state Socialism, "because the essence of the NRA is Government control of industry."

Memorial Window to Hymnist Unveiled in English Chapel

Seventeenth Century Poet Who Wrote 'The God of Love' Gave Up Brilliant Career in Ministry to Be Vicar of Small Country Parish

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BEMERTON, Eng.—A memorial window to the seventeenth century poet, George Herbert, subscribed to by people in all parts of the world, has been unveiled in the chapel of which he was vicar here, by Lord Pembroke and Montgomery. At this ceremony three of Herbert's hymns were sung: "The God of Love," "Sweet Day So Cool," and "Let All the World in Every Corner Sing."

The window contains two lights, one of which show Herbert standing before the cathedral in Salisbury with his lute under his arm, just as if he were attending the weekly meeting in which he used to take part whilst he was at Bemerton.

This picture might be taken as an illustration of Herbert making what, in the narrative written by Izaak Walton, is held to be the most celebrated exhortation he ever delivered. On his way to Salisbury one day Herbert met a poor man whose horse had fallen down, whereupon he took off his coat and proceeded to help him. When he arrived at Salisbury, his friends "began to wonder that Mr. George Herbert, which used to be so trim and clean, came into that company so soiled and discomposed; but he told them the occasion," and one of them upbraided him for sharing in "so dirty an employment." But Herbert answered, "That the thought of what he had done would be Musick to him at midnight; . . . And though I do not wish for the like occasion every day, yet let me tell you, I would not willingly pass one day of my life, without comforting a sad soul, or showing mercy; and I praise God for this occasion. And now let us tune our instruments."

The second light consists of a portrait of Herbert's friend, Nicholas Ferrar, standing before the church of Little Gidding, and holding in his hand the manuscript of Herbert's volume of verse, "The Temple."

During and after a brilliant career at Cambridge, Herbert had entertained high hopes of a feshionable and prosperous career in court and royal circles, and it was not without reluctance and severe inward struggles that he laid aside his worldly ambitions in order to become a clergyman in a remote villige. It is this volume of "The Temple" which Isaak Walton says contains a "picture of the many spiritual conflicts of George Herbert before he could subject his soul to the will of Jesus his Master."

It is generally recognized that Herbert, along with Vaughan and Crashaw, who, with him, wrote about the middle of the seventeenth century, form a school of poets unlike any other in English literature. The genius of the Elizabethan Age had been almost entirely secular, finding its subject-matter in kings and princes and riches and human learning and earthly power and glory. Herbert brought a new note into poetry, turning his attention away from worldly to spiritual things, and it is this that has caused his admirers all the world over today to subscribe to a memorial window to him.

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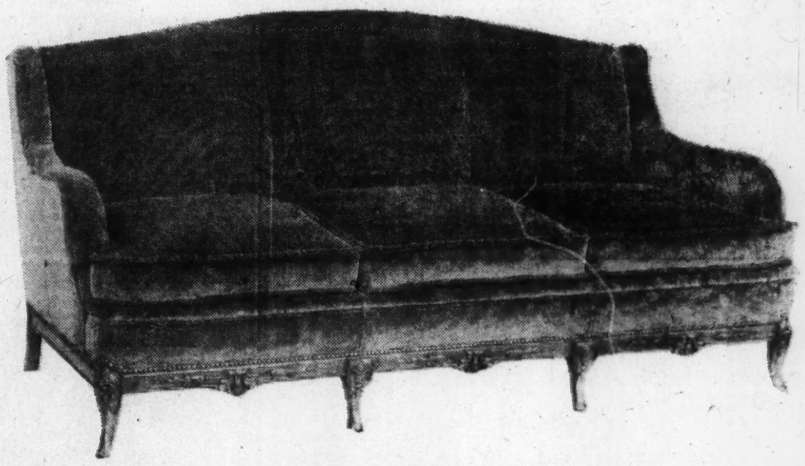

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Chemical Spray Dispels Fog In Test by M. I. T. Researchers To Make Air and Ocean Safer

Plane Equipped With Atomizers Could Tear Hole in Misty Blanket Above Airport; Professors Make Own Fog to Try Out Formulas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Aug. 1—The long search for a practical means of overcoming fog, that arch enemy of mariners and aviators, seems now within sight. A fog dissipating method on demonstration here devised by technicians and physicists from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, under the direction of Mr. Henry G. Houghton Jr. of Philadelphia, a member of the M. I. T. research staff, who has been studying the fog problem for several years, has worked well on a large scale.

The theories built up by the long period of experimental research were given their first series of large-scale tests during the past few days at the Round Hills airport of Col. E. H. R. Green in South Dartmouth. They have worked out so successfully that they have opened up the possibility of an airplane being able to lay a fog-dispersing blanket several hundred feet in the air above a landing field, much in the same manner as it might lay a smoke screen. And then, guided by powerful searchlight beacons to mark the limits of the landing field, it might proceed to land safely in the area thus cleared of blinding mist.

Chemicals Dry Up Fog

The method developed by the research workers is founded upon the natural property certain chemical solutions have of being able to attract and condense the water vapor of which the mist or fog is composed and cause the drops of water to fall to the ground in the form of rain. The chemical solutions are sprayed into the air over the desired area and the rain results, varying in effectiveness and intensity with the distance the droplets of chemical have to fall before reaching the earth.

The degree and direction of the wind, of course, have much to do with the successful localization of the precipitation, and the effectiveness of the spray also depends somewhat on atomizing its liquid in particles of equal size, properly proportioned to the size of the droplets of fog vapor.

Sprayed by Atomizers

At the Round Hills experiments, several pipes 100 feet long, studded at frequent intervals with special nozzles, were suspended 30 to 40 feet above the ground, and the chemical solution, under strong pump pressure, was sprayed through the tiny nozzles, which are so constructed that they break up the liquid into minute particles of approximately the same size.

Each particle of chemical soon attracted enough fog vapor to form a drop which became heavy enough with condensation to fall to the earth. The result was to so greatly lower the humidity that the effect of the curtain of precipitation was extended for some distance beyond the area where the drops actually fell. Mr. Houghton estimated that an area of good visibility in the midst of a very dense fog bank was cleared for a distance of 2000 feet, over 100 feet wide and 50 to 75 feet high, by the action of the 100-foot curtain of precipitation chemical solution.

The fog fighting demonstration at Round Hills Airport climaxes a program of research begun several years ago with the M. I. T. staff. It recalls a meeting of a number of the country's leading natural scientists and financiers in which the development and future possibilities of the field of aviation was one of the chief topics of discussion. Each millionaire at the meeting was assigned a particular problem to the solution of which he was to devote his special effort, as his contribution to human progress in the air.

Microscopic Studies

Colonel Green drew the baffling fog problem, and there immediately followed further expansion and development of the Round Hills airport, that was then in its infant stages. He determined that Round Hills, with its frequent heavy July and August fogs, was the ideal place to conduct an attack on this obstacle to aerial and marine navigation.

Mr. Houghton began his investigation into the physical characteristics of fog several years ago, and has been studying the size of the minute particles of moisture and the nature of the nuclei about which the microscopic droplets form, as well as the rate of evaporation and facts about their behavior. The research work included actual measurement and study of the individual particles of moisture themselves, and Dr. Julius A. Stratton of the staff developed a successful means of actually photographing the individual droplets of which natural fog is composed.

Analysis Required

It was ascertained that fogs vary greatly in characteristics and each is composed of particles of varying size. One size actually predominates, however, but this predominating average varies, between different fogs, from one twenty-five-thousandth of an inch up to two twenty-five hundredths of an inch in diameter. For this reason the degree to which the special chemical spray is successful in clearing the atmosphere depends somewhat on how the size of the particles of chemical solution compares with the predominating size of the fog particles that are being treated. Therefore each fog requires a special study and analysis before treatment, and the atomizing apparatus must be capable of controlling the size of the microscopic drops of solution that it shoots forth.

The studies revealed, that fog cannot form in absolutely clean air. It forms only when there are tiny particles, or "nuclei," floating in the air on which the moisture can condense. Invisible microscopic bits of salt, so fine that they float in suspension indefinitely, are tossed into the air from oreaking sea waves, and are the commonest cause of the salt-air fogs so common along the seacoast, it was found.

Making Own Fogs

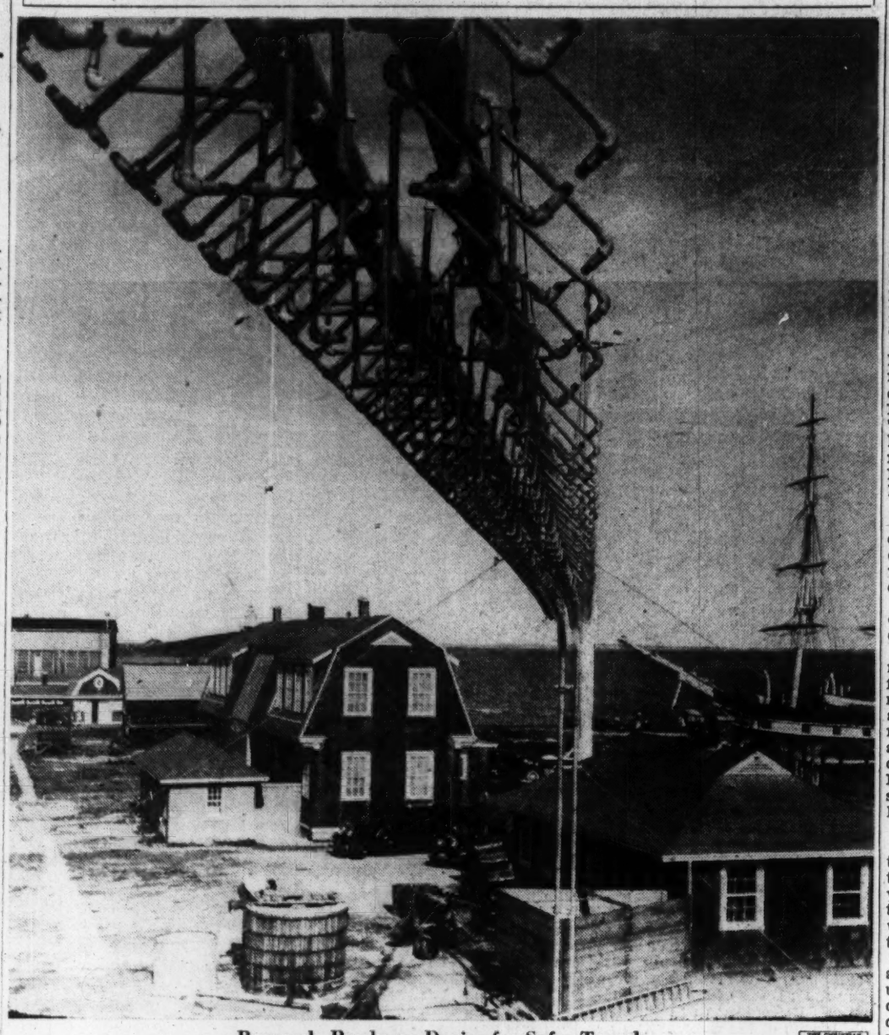
Mr. Houghton developed in the laboratory a special artificial fog chamber with equipment for generating fogs, and found out how to make his artificial fogs disappear. He also studied the problem of how much the relative humidity had to be reduced before the fog would disappear, and how much chemical must be used to dissipate a given quantity of fog.

With this data worked out, the problem of applying the theories to a practical test on a large scale outdoors under natural fog conditions was attacked. The facilities of Colonel Green's seashore airport were placed at the disposal of the M. I. T. man, with the result that the theories were found to work out well in practice, in one practical test after another.

In using the chemical method of dispersing the fog from ground apparatus on a landing field, it would probably be necessary to have a localized radio beam to guide aviators to the right general locality before descending to the level of the landing field.

The studies of the M. I. T. research workers are to be pursued further along this same line with the idea of working out how far the new process can be developed and applied to practical purposes in aviation and in other transportation fields.

Its Spray Wrestles With Wisps of Fog



Research Produces Device for Safer Travel

At Colonel Green's Estate in South Dartmouth, M. I. T. Professors Cut Hole in Fog Blanket With Battery of Chemical Spray Nozzles. The Old Whaling Ship, Charles W. Morgan, a Veteran of the Mists, Is Shown in the Background.

California Vexed Rights and Lefts

(Continued from Page 1)

law and order. Private violence inevitably encourages a like reply. Selfish interests, vengeance, and ugly motives can creep in when night-riding starts. That is not the American way to do things in the twentieth century."

The other side says: "The law-enforcing officials have failed. They are controlled by politicians. The only answer to violence and treason is with the mailed fist. We have tolerated these things too long; let us strike ourselves."

This second viewpoint, which upholds Fascist direct action, finds some parallel in American frontier traditions, from Memphis to Sacramento. As Gen. David Prescott Barrows, former president of the University of California, said at Los Angeles the other day: "I believe Fascism makes a strong appeal to the American temperament. Communism doesn't."

Direct Action in Ascendancy

There, in a nutshell, is the problem I have observed all across the country. It is not the province of a reporter to pass judgment. I merely record the fact that the rapid growth of Fascist direct action is to be observed everywhere. It is the counterpoise to the mushroom unionization of the last year, as well as to Communist labor infiltration for several years.

Whether it is a right answer to the problem, whether it will solve the problem at all, is a conclusion which the reporter has no business to draw. In San Francisco, temporarily, it had driven Communists out of town under cover. It had made martyrs of some of them. It had paved the way for more publicity for them—the publicity by which they exist. These are reportable facts. The conclusions are in the reader's hands.

Apart from this grave crystallizing issue, San Francisco is its own cosmopolitan and radiant self. After endless days of 100-degrees weather, the amazing 68-degrees maximum of the typical San Franciscan midsummer day seemed totally incredible. People in top coats were from another world.

Mayor Voices Confidence

I went to call on Mayor Angelo Rossi first. Ensconsed in Roman style in that magnificent City Hall, he twinkled with another kind of Roman affability, and radiated relief and happiness in every smile. He spoke out vigorously against vigilante movements, averred his determination to maintain law and order without calling in the army from the Presidio, expressed full confidence in his good-humored Irish police force.

Whereupon, of course, I went to see Chief of Police W. J. Quinn, whose men came in for criticism from both sides, but acquitted themselves with unusual restraint. The chief begged for public alertness to the dangers of Communist infiltration, and said that the police department could take care of any subversive challenge just as long as it has public support.

This was only one side of San Francisco. For the other, we must go as usual to the relief administration. They have 64,000 individuals on the relief rolls, and the list is going up. But it isn't that fact which makes trouble, it is incessant political pressure to change from this method to that, to distribute relief through one channel instead of another, which is constantly crippling the work.

Straight Money-Relief

The county, it is startling to realize, is paying out $12,000 a day in straight money-relief—in dole. They formerly distributed groceries. That meant a weekly relief truck, for the neighbors to see. The system is changed now, and relief is mailed in a gratefully concealed check. The system is working none too well, its sponsors admit.

But there is one interesting and unique angle, which I took time to see carefully. It is the Chinese relief work. San Francisco is, of course, the largest Chinese city outside of China. Until recently, the highly organized and wealthy family associations—and I went today into several tong headquarters—cared for their own destitute. But a part of the burden has just been shifted to public shoulders. So here is the only Chinese soup kitchen in America:

Two long tables. A file of 100-odd young and old men outside. At some imperceptible sign they enter, politely take bowls and chopsticks, go to huge woven baskets of steaming rice, dip bowls full of the snowy, flaky mass. Sit down in groups of six—only when six men are seated can any of them begin to eat. Before each six are three tin bowls. One contains beef and melon in a thick stew. Another is cabbage and shrimp. The third is dried olives, stewed and very salty. It makes a tasty bite to go with the rice. Near-by are great buckets of "rice tea"—the palatable liquid in which the rice is cooked.

Seated in Groups of Six

As each group of six is seated, the chop sticks begin to fly. The three dishes of food are dipped into communally, without any squabbling. The bowls of rice, as is good Chinese manners, are very near to eager chins. The first bowl of rice—containing what would be a good big double-handful, pressed down—disappears by magic. The old men hop up and go down to the rice baskets again, returning with overflowing bowls. They eat more slowly, reaching only occasionally for a morsel of beef or shrimp or cabbage or olive. Soon they rise comfortably to get bowlfuls of rice tea, often mixed with rice itself.

It was a good meal. The rice was as excellent as in the average Chinese restaurant, and the other foods seemed appetizing. Everybody had all he could eat. There was no restriction. Soon they finished, and filed out, glowing with food. Each carefully put down his bowl and chopsticks in a designated place. I've seen the inevitable stew and bread and coffee habitually given in soup kitchens for non-Chinese Give me San Francisco's Chinatown meal any day. They're fortunate, these destitute who are a broad ocean away from their homeland. And a bright young Chinese with a Phi Beta Kappa key directs the kitchen.

Happy, relieved from siege, with all flags flying, San Francisco faces the future with confidence. Its successful termination of the present crisis has heartened people. They have outfaced the ogre. And given a lesson to a nation which has obsorbed it eagerly.

[Mr. Canham's next article will also be from San Francisco.]

Latimer Opens Office to Handle Railroad Pensions

Big Roads Prepare Fight in Courts to Nullify Act of Congress

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (AP)—Facing a fight by the larger railroads over constitutionality of the law creating it, the Railroad Retirement Board came into existence today to handle a nation-wide plan for pensioning railroad workers.

Headed by Mr. Murray Latimer of New York, as the Government's representative, the board opened headquarters in the office of Mr. Joseph B. Eastman, Federal Coördinator of Transportation. Mr. John T. Williamson of Chicago is the railroad representative on the board. Mr. Lee M. Eddy of St. Louis represents labor.

4 P. C. From Roads' Purse

The board is to administer a fund created by assessment of 2 per cent on the salaries of the employees, with the railroad supplying an additional 4 per cent.

The first pensions will be granted on Feb. 1 next year unless the courts interfere.

The railroads, however, are planning a bitter fight to prevent the law finally becoming effective. A committee composed of general counsels and vice-presidents of the larger roads has been meeting in New York and Washington studying methods of attack on the statute. Mr. R. V. Fletcher, general counsel of the Association of Railway Executives, heads the committee.

Old Pensions Affected

Mr. Fletcher was unprepared today to say just what line the attack would take or when suit would be filed. It was regarded as probable, however, that the battle would get under way when the retirement board calls on the railroads for the first assessment.

Some of the larger roads which already have pension systems, it was understood here today, are facing a dilemma because they have hundreds of aged workers on pension rolls who are drawing larger pensions than would be provided under the new set-up. It was believed, however, that these pensions would be continued, although the roads could switch these men to the care of the federal board.

Reich Press Warned Against Discussing Presidential Issue

Special from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Aug. 1—Chancellor Adolf Hitler's hurried visit to Neudeck today as a result of medical reports on President Hindenburg's condition has served to bring out how fully the Field Marshal enjoys the esteem of Germans of all classes and of every political shade.

The press is required merely to reproduce the official bulletin, no discussion regarding Herr Hindenburg's eventual successor being permitted.

For ignoring this position yesterday the Deutsche Zeitung newspaper, representing agrarian interests and subsidized by the Ministry of Agriculture, was banned for eight days and the editor responsible was deprived of his official press card until further notice.

The offending article contained a somewhat vague reference to immediate political possibilities and it was declared "the fate of Germany now rests in the hands of one man—the Leader."

Several other National Socialist newsapers, including Der Angriff of Berlin, organ of the National Socialist Party, insist that the German people owe a deep debt of gratitude to the President, primarily for the appointment of Herr Hitler as German Chancellor, Jan. 30, 1933. "In this way the President enabled the Third Reich to be founded," it is declared.

The peoples' court, a kind of "revolutionary tribunal" set up by Chancellor Hitler to try charges of high treason and other offences against the state, held its first sitting in Berlin today. The Court is divided into three sections and before the judges in each case men charged with attempted high treason appeared. The professional judges wore the usual gown and cap of the German judge and lay judges appeared in ordinary clothes or uniform.

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Year's Term Enough for Men On Pacific Weather Outpost

Volunteers Many but Repeaters Few, Keepers Report After Lonesome 'Stretch' on Willis Island Radio Station

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—Three hundred miles from the coast of North Queensland is Willis Island, a tiny speck in an immensity of blue Pacific water. The Commonwealth Government has established on Willis Island a meteorological observation station, manned by two radio operators, whose term of service there lasts a year.

While there are always volunteers to do the term, few apply for reappointment, for Willis Island station is one of the loneliest radio outposts in the world. A ship calls every three months with provisions; otherwise the operators have no visitors from one year's end to the other.

Two radio operators who have just completed their term are Mr. Allan Hooper and Mr. Leslie Coley who returned to Sydney recently and described their lonely job. The principal purpose of the Willis Island station is to give the North Queensland mainland warning of approaching cyclones.

Six Readings Daily

The operators have to read meteorological instruments six times daily, and report by wireless to the Queensland Weather Bureau twice daily at least, and more often if necessary. The operators said that they were always warned of the approach of a storm by a means other than their instruments—a curious swell on the ocean invariably giving warning of an approaching storm.

They spent much of their abundant leisure in observations of the natural life of the island, which abounded in sea birds that kept up a constant screeching day and night. Some of the gannets were troublesome because of the habit of lodging on the wind-measuring instruments. A large gannet perched on the moving vanes could easily make a north-easterly breeze appear to be coming from the southwest. When this happened, one of the operators had to climb up and knock the offending bird off. The gannet would look foolishly at the men until actually dislodged from its perch.

The habits of the frigate bird proved exceptionally interesting. This great pirate of the air would attack the gannets as the latter flew to the island with fish they had caught and force them to regurgitate their catch. So swift were the frigate birds in their movements that they would usually snap up the falling fish before it reached the water. Such fish as fell into the water were seized by larger fish.

Adopt Frigate's Methods

The frigate birds' methods suggested an idea to the operators. They had been having little luck with their own fishing, although they knew that fish were abundant. They caught a gannet which had had a heavy meal and caused the bird to yield portion of its booty, which they threw into the water, together with baited lines. Immediately large mackerel, which regularly patrolled the inshore waters of the island in search of young turtles, took the bait, of which they had previously refused to take notice.

The beaches of Willis Island are used by turtles for laying their eggs. The operators caught one female turtle and marked it. They found that she returned three times to the island to lay her eggs, at intervals of 12 days, each time depositing from 10 to 12 dozen eggs in a deep pit, self-excavated. The eggs are laid in late November and December and hatched in a few weeks. Then swarms of baby turtles wend their way to the sea, where only a very small percentage survive the perils awaiting them.

Canadian Flour Exports Rise $3,000,000 in Value

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Canadian flour exports for 11 months ending June were valued at approximately $3,000,000 more than in the corresponding period ending June, 1933. Wheat exports during the 11 months were down 30 per cent in quantity, but owing to better prices were down only 9 per cent in value.

The quantity of wheat exported in the 11 months was 157,254,300 bushels. Britain took 106,600,000 bushels. Exports of wheat flour amounted to 5,046,608 barrels. The value was $18,002,000. To Britain the flour exports were 2,453,300 barrels. The value was $8,396,600.

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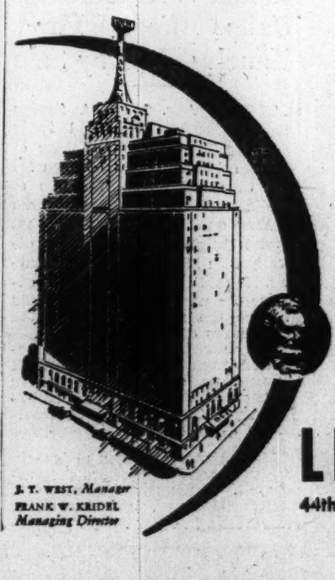
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Half-Fare on 'El' for Sundays?

Consumers Fill Gap in NRA

Newsboys at University Doors

(Continued from Page 1)

for first-year-college scholarships awarded by the Burroughs Newsboys' Foundation, the judges yesterday picked the following:

Harold Berzof, Hugo Carlson, Thomas Chinn, Benjamin Epstein, Cyrus Edwin French, Robert L. Lane, Manuel Lutsky, James L. Maguire, John A. McLaughlin, John Pickarski, Harry Rosen, John F. Ryan, Michael A. Saija, Alexander J. Walonis and Theodore H. White.

Today their loads of papers were lighter. The non-winning 30 were congratulating them—at the same time firmly resolving to have another try next year. Boston's contributions to the ranks of noted men have been marked by many a former newsboy.

Liquor Control

Vehement Board

An aroused licensing board may indulge in personal feelings as individuals but must act judicially as a body. The vehement manner in which the Boston Licensing Board handled some liquor violation cases yesterday, coming on top of weeks of most unpleasant revelations of investigators into repeal drinking, was interpreted by some Boston newspapers this morning as marking an end to the issuing of licenses until complaints ceased. The board, arriving at its desks this morning, read the papers, found something else to be vehement about.

By no means had it made such a declaration. By no means would the issuing of licenses be stopped. There might always be complaints so that was not a valid yardstick for measuring the need of dropping the licensing gates. Mr. David T. Montagu, chairman, said that certainly the many reports of wholesale violations were slowing down the issuance of licenses and that the board intended to proceed carefully, but always judicially.

The board still considers drinking by women as one of the greatest problems and reported today that the tavern, expected to be the main source of trouble under repeal, was causing little trouble, primarily because women are not admitted to it.

Shoes

Price of Annoyance

Labor leaders have often been the source of annoyance to industrialists. Leading workers to strike, they have cost the workers their regular salaries and the manufacturers their income.

One of the chief complaints against labor leaders is that drawing pay from unions they win either way, getting their pay regardless of strikes.

Today labor leader opponents looked pleasantly surprised as they heard of three labor leaders having to pay a fine of $1000 because they violated an injunction protecting the Gregory & Reed Company of Lynn. The information was revealed as the final papers in probably the most important labor decision ever made in Lynn were returned to the Essex Superior Court yesterday.

The three leaders who paid were William B. Mahan, Mary McGee and John Van Sciver, formerly active in the National Shoe Workers' Union. One other leader, referred to by the court as "one Cote," was also liable, could not be found, having been reported as having fled to Canada.

Winthrop

Roller Skate Navigators

Four Winthrop boys have proved to have more ambition than navigating ability or endurance. Hollywood beckoned. Counting up their resources for transportation they found little money. But they all had roller skates. Youthfully oblivious to the practical problems of where to sleep and on what to eat they sallied forth with notes left behind for their parents.

The quartet through amazing dint reached Medford. Then two dropped out. The other two continued for two miles more. Then they gave up too. It was dark, they were tired and home looked much better than Hollywood.

Police had been notified all the way to look out for four boys on roller skates. But for some reason or other they managed to skate all the way home without being seen by the police. Pathetically enough, they had not plotted well on the map, had headed north instead of west, were just exactly as far from Hollywood in Medford as they had been before their start in Winthrop.

Politics

Fur Flies

Governor Ely's blasts against the NRA rolled out of Michigan, plump against the James M. Curley bulk, and the echo was loud when one considers the distance. Mr. Curley, remembering, apparently, the Governor's assertion that the press had misquoted him as oppoed to the Roosevelt policies, thundered that certainly now there could be no quibble about the Governor's hostility to the President, and he repeated Ely statements to prove it.

And then Mr. Curley rolled in front of Brig.-Gen. Charles W. Cole, a tough nut to crack. "You say you are a Roosevelt man," said Curley to Cole, "so which will you support, President Roosevelt's antagonist, Governor Ely, or the President's friend, myself, Mr. Curley?"

* * *

And also in the political sector, joshing Mr. Robert M. Washburn, Republican candidate for United States Senator, heckled Senator David I. Walsh, his opponent. "Dave the Dodger," chirped Mr. Washburn, referring to the apparent disinclination of Senator Walsh to mount the stump for General Cole.

* * *

On still another sector a "'tis, 'tain't" dispute was petering out, Mr. James M. Curley two days ago accused Mr. Leo M. Harlow, chairman of the Democratic preprimary convention, of bringing the American Legion into politics. Mr. Harlow last night retaliated by charging Mr. Curley with being the one who was corrupting the Legion. And so the political fur flew as the fall election campaign got under way.

City Affairs

Needs, Not Politics

When Massachusetts ERA director, Joseph P. Carney, decided to place Boston ERA investigations under the Boston welfare department, efficiency was foreseen since under Mr. John C. L. Dowling the welfare department has been investigating exceedingly well, cutting much dead wood from the welfare rolls.

Today ever alert political observers started to raise their voices in protest. The welfare department had been mixed up in politics. The ERA was supposed to be free of political interference. But if the ERA was investigated by the welfare department then politics would get into the ERA. Foreseen were political friends instead of needy heads of families getting ERA relief work.

Soon came three voices:

Maj. Rothwell G. Hall, Boston ERA Administrator: "It is up to the welfare department to bar out political interference."

Mr. James A. McMurry, chairman of the board of overseers: "It is too soon to do anything about it."

Mr. Dowling: "Regular welfare rules will apply to the ERA applications."

Fiery Councilor Clement A. Norton, fresh from his yesterday's attack on the council bus scandal, stormed at these passive comments. Said he, "I demand that Mayor Mansfield order the public welfare officials keep professional politicians from interfering with the Boston ERA administration. Short and stocky, Councilor Norton stood alert, pushed back his black hair, mopped his brow and then returned to the attack, "ERA work should be given to men with the greatest need and the greatest number of dependents, not the man with the greatest political pull."

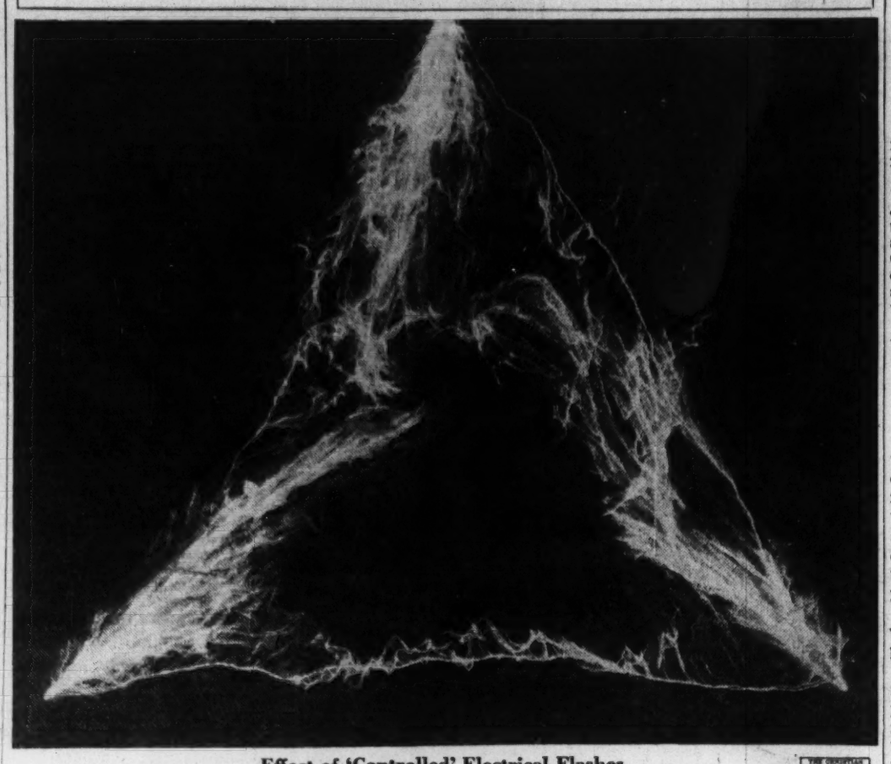
* * *

Red Ink in the Tunnel

Boston's new vehicular tunnel to East Boston has too many vacant spaces in it. Not that it is too large, but cars going through are not following one another closely enough. If it were mere traffic control, close-up driving would be assured. But today the tunnel is facing the red ink fact that more traffic is needed, that its few weeks of operation have built up a deficit of $35,405.

Two solutions are under consideration: (a) reduce the rates; (b) advertise the tunnel. Both plans would cost money at first. If they succeeded they would both wipe out their cost, then contribute to the tunnel upkeep. Realistic Mayor Mansfield was not surprised at the deficit. He had allowed for a $100,000 loss the first year, knowing that any new venture has to be helped at the start.

Lightning—Not Lace



Effect of 'Controlled' Electrical Flashes

Experiments at Pittsfield Laboratories of General Electric Company Seek to Limit Damage of Genuine Bolts.

Slow-Motion Lightning Is Developed In Effort to Detour Natural Variety

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSFIELD, Mass.—Lightning of the slow motion variety with a single surge lasting several seconds and displaying beautiful tints of violet, green and yellow, is one of the new developments by engineers of the Pittsfield branch of the General Electric Company.

This display of a three-phase arc from sharp-pointed brass rods arranged in an equilateral triangle, is in connection with experiments of the high voltage laboratory which seeks to limit the damage done by natural lightning by shunting the bolts harmlessly away from buildings and power lines.

At a given signal, the huge lightning laboratory is darkened and voltage applied. Immediately a beautiful violet glow appears on the three wires stretched high overhead about the room. These connect the three points of the triangular gap with three large transformers each giving a voltage of 578,000 volts or 1,000,000 volts in combination. More than 100 miles of wire is contained in these transformers.

As the voltage is increased and the eye becomes accustomed to darkness the corona glow on the wires and points becomes more and more pronounced and a loud hissing noise is produced. The voltage is so tremendous that it endeavors to escape from each rough spot on the connecting wires like high pressure steam escaping from a porous pipe just before it bursts.

The points now become the center of attention as long corona streamers of three different colors strike out toward the center of the triangle. Angry licks of flame join at the center and the full energy of the generator system is discharged through the transformers.

Now the streamers are turned to a flaming arc which rises in a mighty turmoil of flame 20 feet above the gap. The roar becomes far greater than the sound of the hissing corona as the arc strikes and restrikes across the gap. By moving one's head, the lace-like effect can be readily seen.

Then as the voltage decreases and the arc goes out one wonders what Franklin and Faraday or Ampere and Steinmetz would comment if they could witness the spectacle! How does this differ from lightning, they might inquire?

Mr. K. B. McEachron, director of the high voltage laboratory, explains that lightning is the dynamite of electricity. "You have just seen this dynamite burning slowly. The energy is released in controlled slow motion, whereas in the natural lightning discharge, the energy is released rapidly," he says.

"While voltage and current in the natural ash are enormous, millions of volts and hundreds of thousands of amperes, respectively, the time of release is so short that the energy is finite. Though the power for different flashes may vary from 1,000,000,000 to 100,000,000,000 horsepower, the duration is so short, only a few millionths of a second, that the energy is small. From one to 25 kilowatt hours represents the average expenditure, not enough to run a single electric toaster or flatiron more than a day. All a power company could charge for the energy in a single flash if it could be added to the output and sent out along their lines, is about 25 cents.

"Lightning is like dynamite, harmless when slowly burned, but powerful when its energy is expended rapidly. Some day we hope it can be completely brought under control," says Mr. McEachron.

Lamont and Bingham Defend Actions As 'Peaceful Picketing'

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 1 (AP)—Mr. Corliss Lamont, son of the New York financier, and Mr. Alfred Bingham, son of the former United States Senator, testified in Federal Court yesterday that their appearance as pickets in Jersey City recently was "to establish the right of workers to picket peacefully."

Both were witnesses in behalf of the Furniture Workers Industrial Union, which opposed the application of the Miller Parlor Furniture Company of Jersey City for a preliminary injunction to restrain the union from picketing. The Miller concern sought the injunction under the Norris-LaGuardia Act, and at the close of the day's session Federal Judge John Boyd Avis reserved decision.

Mr. Lamont testified he was a member of the board of directors of the American Civil Liberties Union. He said that organization had been asked by the furniture union to establish the right of peaceful picketing in Jersey City. He said he was a professor in Columbia University and a member of the Teachers Union of New York, an affiliate of the American Federation of Labor. According to his testimony, he had been walking in front of the Miller plant at 261 Orient Avenue only for 10 minutes when a police radio car appeared and he was placed under arrest.

Mr. Lamont is still awaiting trial on disorderly persons charges pending the outcome of the appeal of Mr. Bingham for a 30-day sentence and conviction on a similar charge. Mr. Bingham today said he was not a member of the Civil Liberties Union but had volunteered at the request of that organization to take part in the picketing campaign.

British Columbia Fisheries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—Fishery production of British Columbia in 1934 will be far in advance of the 1933 total, fishery experts declare, following release of figures for the early part of the season, showing production of all varieties of fish to be about 100 per cent greater than last year.

Sikorsky Air Boat Sets World Records; Lindbergh Aboard

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Aug. 1 (AP)—The giant Sikorsky flying boat, Sarn Boat, S-42, established four world's records today as it completed the second lap of a 1242-mile flight over a special course around Long Island. The flight was described by Sikorsky officials as a "demonstration to guarantee contract."

At the end of the second lap, the plane was traveling at 159.8 miles an hour, more than 20 miles faster than any of the previous four records at the latest recording. The previous marks were established on a 1000-kilometer course (621 miles).

Previous records for that distance, all held by Germany, were no load, 138 miles an hour; 500 kilograms, 138 miles an hour; 1000 kilograms, 118 miles an hour; 2000 kilograms, 110 miles an hour. Two thousand kilograms equals 4405 pounds.

The speed of the S-42 is 49 miles faster than the 110-mile record. Capt. Boris Sergievsky, official pilot of the Sikorsky Company, was at the controls during the forenoon and Col. Charles A. Lindbergh was a passenger on the ship.

Japanese Mediator Halts Efforts For Manchu Railway Sale

TOKYO, Aug. 1 (AP)—A foreign office spokesman explained today that Mr. Koki Hirota, Minister of Foreign Affairs, had withdrawn for the time being from the rôle of mediator in the Chinese Eastern Railway question, after advising that Soviet Russia should negotiate directly with Manchukuo in the matter. He said this action did not exclude the possibility that he would resume the mediation should the negotiators desire.

The newspaper Nichi Nichi reported from Hsinking, capital of Manchukuo, that the new nation which Japan created will abandon the negotiations if Mr. Hirota ceases to act as mediator.

Negotiations have been under way for some time past toward the purchase by Manchukuo of the Chinese Eastern Railway, built by China and Russia in Tsarist days.

Archæologists Seek Clue to Stone Heads On Easter Island

EASTER ISLAND, Aug. 1 (By Radio to U. P.)—A Franco-Belgian archæological expedition reached here July 30 intent on exploring the mysteries of this island. Headed by Prof. Alberto Metroux, the natural scientists arrived in the French light cruiser Regault de Genouilly.

Owned by Chile, Easter Island lies 2300 miles west of Santiago, and is one of the most isolated specks of inhabited land in the world. Famous for its 600 huge stone images carved by unknown inhabitants in the dim past, the island offers a unique ground for investigation.

Besides 214 men, 209 women, survivors of the great Tahitian race, there are only three foreign residents—an Englishman, Italian and Frenchman.

Some believe the island once was of great size and that part of it sank into the sea, or is perhaps the highest peak of an ancient continent now submerged. Others believe it is of volcanic origin. It is 45 miles square and rises to a height of 1970 feet. It is the easternmost island inhabited by Polynesians, and is also known as "Isla de Pascua."

Professor Metroux of the Tucuman University institute of ethnography replaces Dr. Wetelin who passed on as the vessel was en route to Valparaiso. The mission is sponsored by the Paris Ethnological Museum.

Pattern Makers Vote To Strike at Detroit

DETROIT, Aug. 1 (AP)—Mr. Herman F. Heil, business representative of the Pattern Makers' Association of Detroit, said today that the members had voted to strike because their demands for a 20-per-cent increase in hourly wages had not been met.

The association is an affiliate of the American Federation of Labor, and Mr. Heil said between 600 and 800 members were expected to go on strike, probably today. For the present, Mr. Heil said, the walk-out will be confined to jobbing shops, which turn out patterns for new model automobiles to go into production in the fall.

Tires Put on Wheelbarrows

A Santa Cruz, Calif., contractor has equipped his wheelbarrows with pneumatic tires.

Guardsmen Stop Move of Strikers In Minneapolis

(Continued from Page 1)

is the opening of an investigation into demands for the removal from office of Mayor A. C. Bainbridge and the chief of police. Mr. Mike Johannes. Petitions said to contain the signatures of thousands of persons had been presented to the City Council last week as an outgrowth of the shooting of 45 strike pickets and bystanders the first week of the strike.

Union Leaders Trying To Check Strike Spread In Chicago Stockyards

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 1—Efforts of union leaders to prevent the Chicago stockyards strike from spreading to other workers associated with the meat packing industry and jeopardizing the meat supply of the country were made yesterday, while the strike of the stock handlers here yet defied settlement.

Denial was made meantime by union leaders that they contemplated calling a general strike.

Resistance to communistic interference in their affairs was also pushed by officials of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, the general union embracing the striking stockmen.

However important the dispute is to the local union workers, who believe the existence of their organization to be involved and the right to protect their interests at stake, the international leaders are making every effort to prevent the strike spreading any further, it was emphatically stated yesterday by Mr. Redmond S. Brennan, Kansas City attorney for the Amalgamated Meat Cutters.

"The strike movement," he said, "has spread rapidly through industry. This is a terrible thing because it causes so much loss on both sides. Yet it wouldn't take much to set off a serious conflagration at the stockyards, and we are trying to do everything in our power to prevent that. We have refused permission to our other unions to join the members of the Live Stock Handlers Union in this dispute, but we are seriously alarmed over the spreading of Communistic circulars and inflammatory statements among stockyards workers."

The union would welcome, he said the intervention of General Hugh S. Johnson, NRA administrator, declaring that if the Federal Government "wants to do anything for labor they've got a chance to do it now." He viewed the present situation as a test of the actual position of labor under the NRA.

Busy Water-Front Scenes Return San Francisco To Normal Atmosphere

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 1 — Shipping began to assume its normal aspect today in all ports of the Pacific Coast as approximately 20,000 stevedores and maritime union men continued in the task they had taken up yesterday after almost 12 weeks of strikes.

In Los Angeles, however, the seamen refuse temporarily to return to their jobs through the established company hiring halls. In other ports even the seamen and other unlicensed marine crafts voted at the last minute to join the parade to work. Waterfront activities broke all records in San Francisco when crews manned 77 ships here.

The men returned to their jobs with smiling faces and expressions of gratitude that the strikes are over. Confidence in the ability of the National Longshoremen's Board to adjudicate all disputes was general as the board prepared for its arbitration session.

One group of some 200 bargemen and stevedores reported their former employers refused to rehire them because of union affiliations, and the board began immediate investigation of the charges.

A. F. of L. Man to Help End Southern Strike

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 1 (AP)—Movements to terminate a strike involving approximately 12,500 workers in Alabama today were believed imminent with the arrival of Mr. George Googe of Atlanta for a conference with the state staff of the United Textile Workers of America. Violence flared at Bridgeport in the strike of workers of a stove plant, and a child was wounded.

Mr. Googe, representing the American Federation of Labor, said his visit was for a conference with the workers, but the feeling prevailed that out of the meeting might come a move to settle the controversy. Meanwhile in Huntsville, chief textile center of the state, local business men had initiated a move for settlement by individual mills and locals of the union.

In a statement issued on his arrival here, Mr. Googe said the strike that had its inception more than two weeks ago was due to "failure of the Textile Industrial Relations Board to function," and "the terrible economic conditions existing in the textile industry."

PWA Strike Deferred

NEW YORK, Aug. 1 (AP)—PWA workers numbering 75,000 awaited a meeting late today for decision on a general PWA strike. Knit goods workers already are on record in favor of a general walkout. Union officials said 400 were out on the midtown Hudson Tunnel project. Contractors for the tunnel, Mason & Hangar, said the number was not more than 70.

Union Orders Defied

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 1 (AP)—Defying union orders to end their strike, harbor tug firemen refused to return to work here today. Other strikers were back at their jobs, or were ready to go to work provided the firemen agreed to man the tugs.

Auto Output Up 75 Per Cent

Automobile production for the first six months of 1934 was reported to be 75 per cent above 1933.

Monitor to View News 15 Minutes Earlier

EFFECTIVE today, the regular evening radiocast of "The Monitor Views the News" will be heard at 5 p. m., eastern daylight time, instead of the former time of 5:15 p. m., over Stations WBZ, WBZA and W1XAZ, Boston and Springfield, Mass.

WBZ and WBZA operate on a frequency of 990 kilocycles, which is a wavelength of 303 meters. W1XAZ operates on the short wave of 31.34 meters.

The regular midday radiocast of Monitor news will be heard as usual at 12 noon, eastern daylight time, over the same stations.

Census of Idle Called Basis For U. S. Social Laws

Unemployment Insurance Laws Expected to Grow From Bay State Data

The Massachusetts unemployment census, which has tabulated the number of idle in the state as well as the economic and social causes for the plight of each idle man, is believed to have provided a clearer picture of unemployment than any other study made in the United States.

This census is expected to be of incalculable value to the Federal Government in framing unemployment legislation in the next session. With 4,000,000 cases on record, the study of Massachusetts provides a basis for national planning, Mrs. Anne Page, ERA director of the census, declared today.

For several months enumerators paid with ERA funds have been covering Massachusetts, ringing doorbells and gathering information. The result is a mass of factual records of more than purely local interest, Mrs. Page points out. For in Massachusetts, she says, one has a state more nearly representative of the national unemployment problem than any other. This is because Massachusetts contains within its boundaries almost every kind of commercial and industrial activity, Mrs. Page declares.

Massachusetts Provides Data

So Massachusetts has become an experimental station—in a sense a key to important social reforms which the Administration hopes to inaugurate.

Never in the United States has there been a more complete and thorough study of unemployment, its causes, attendant evils and possible solutions, it is said. For the Massachusetts unemployment census was not merely counting noses.

The unemployed have been classified and divided into age and industrial groups. Within the industries, occupational groups have been isolated and examined. For, Mrs. Page points out, it is impossible to get a full and comprehensive review based only on an industry as a whole. Within any given industry, she declares, are occupational groups whose fortunes have varied. In an industry one occupational group may have suffered little in comparison with another group under the same roof, an angle of the problem that has confused the whole study of unemployment.

Full Picture Presented

In the age groups every unemployed person in the State is listed with a study of his or her individual case that puts the individual into a group.

What has happened to heads of households, for example, is handled so that a full picture is presented. The extent to which federal, local and private plans have helped, the nature and effect of stop-gap employment, seasonal trends and fluctuations. All these have been boiled down into simple facts and figures.

In the office on Congress Street is growing up a mass of charts and figures to clarify the unemployment insurance issue in the next Congress. The final reports on Massachusetts unemployment will probably be ready during this month.

And not all the facts are heavy nor too serious. There is the question of seasonal unemployment that affects odd trades. They have records of "fish-smellers," or "horse layers," which sound strange enough until one thinks of T Wharf, or the department stores and their layouts of merchandise for special displays, calling for the laying of forms on wooden horses which gives the horse layer a full-time job. There is the problem of the flagpole sitter who pleaded seasonal unemployment when the thermometer touched 20 degrees below zero last winter.

Taxes 98 P.C. Paid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIG LAKE, Texas — Reagan County set the record for the State in the matter of collection of state and county taxes during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933. Records of Mr. A. W. Billingsly, county tax assessor, show that 98 per cent of the taxes assessed for that period were collected, a record unequaled by any other county.

Maine Jailer Derided By State Councilor For 'Justice' System

AUGUSTA, Maine, Aug. 1 (AP)—Executive Councilor Frank W. Carlton of Woolwich declared today he would "vote to oust" Warden Raymond E. Thurston of the Maine State Prison.

Speaking prior to a meeting of Gov. Louis J. Brann and the council, at which pardon matters and the results of an investigation of the prison made by the executive body last week were scheduled for consideration, Mr. Carlton derided the present administration of the prison.

He said things there are "in a terrible mess." The investigation resulted from the escape of three convicted murderers who were caught later and returned to the institution.

Warden Thurston is a Republican, and was appointed during Gov. William Tudor Gardiner's administration. All the councilors are Republicans. "It should be the practice in selecting trusties to pick prisoners who are not serving life sentences for murder," he said. The prisoners who escaped were trusties.

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The Home Forum

Dawn Winds

IT WAS a long time since I had seen the dawn. I woke with the sense that someone had spoken to me. Someone had. It was the wind. A mischievous wind, with no intent except to blow away the dark; yet it snapped at my window shade, shuffled it back and forth and then, with a sudden playful gust, rolled it to the top.

Interested in a world which was scarcely rubbing its eyes, I rose and went to the window. The moment was that mysterious one before color appears. The river was a still, grey mirror, with the shadows of trees lying on it so clearly as to seem more tangible than their originals. Everything was in motion save the river—which the wind had not troubled to awaken. The night clouds were scattering; trees waved; the tall grass rippled by the bend of the river; yet the cadence of the scene was distinctly minor.

Is it the minor tone in nature which gives more freedom to reflection? The bright, wild, happy moods of a landscape satisfy thought and hold it; while the moment which ends darkness, or the twilight of day, leads into realms remote.

As light stirred behind the silver birches, so that color gradually came into being, a singular clarity of remembrance came with it,—remembrance of other dawns I had witnessed.

* * *

I was waking at the edge of a jungle and heard in the distance a strange, wild whistle carrying no tune which I could capture—Mexican folk music. A peon was on his way to claim a living from the wilderness. What did he see, what feel that those haunting, unmelodious notes expressed? I felt a desire to understand his trackless wilds—the poignant theme of his song.

* * *

I was a child of seven and had been awake for several moments which seemed as many hours. The dark pressed down on me like a thick, prickly blanket and I risked only one eye out of the coverlet to watch the shadows on the wall in a breathless suspense. Then, just as the floor cracked most alarmingly, I heard the wheels of the milkman's wagon, coming across the snow, heard his cheery "giddup," and the sound of bottles rattling on the porch. Contented, I went to sleep again, knowing that morning was there.

* * *

Morning was not yet evident, but the rooster knew its coming; and he repeated his call until another answered him, sleepily leaving off in the middle. Then a thin-fingered pencil of light appeared and a breeze blew the white, dimity curtains over the back of a chair. The pump squeaked in the barnyard, a dog gave a staccato bark, a barn door rolled back on its hinges. I leaped into my clothes and out to watch the milking, a leggy child in my teens, exulting in the chill of early morning and in the smell of earth and hay.

* * *

A faint, sweet sound of bells came in on a light wind, fading away when it stopped and resuming when it blew again. At first, when I heard them through my dreams, I was uncertain where I was. Then dawn came brighter with every note of the bells. As it grew clear enough to read, I saw on the table beside me Ruskin's "Mornings in Florence" and knew that only in Italy could dawn come in just that swift, bright way. Those were the bells of San Marco, and I thought of the good Fra Angelico at work on his frescoes. Had he, too, been awake in the quiet of dawn, painting? Had he, too, smelt that strange, wistful scent of pines blown in from the hills, which comes with dusk and leaves with dawn in Florence?

* * *

A fresh, cold river smell came in to me as light painted the corners of my room, stealing up to the pictures on the wall, uncovering the books on the table—I was a student in Paris and it was the Seine outside my window.

I woke without a start, without any preparation. It was a clear waking and comprehension came with it—of everything save the odd noise of wooden shoes clopping along on the cobbles of the street. With a bound I reached the window and there below was a character from Mother Goose. He wore a great blue hat, flapping trousers and a heavy woolen blouse of some sort, tucked in at the waist. He really did wear wooden shoes, the noisiest ones he could choose, as though to waken sleepy heads when he turned off the night lights! This was the lamplighter. I never saw him again. I meant to, but his shoes never woke me. Some say it was only a dream—a quaint, French dream—but I know better.

* * *

Now the wind rose into a wild gale. I was waking on the Sussex coast, while the tide rolled heavily across the wide beach. It broke with a gentle thunder and then scrambled away again over the pebbles, with the sound of millions of tiny crabs' feet. The Channel winds were coming in with the tide; the air was soft and potent; it called me. Outside, the wind whipped my coat tight about me and I walked far into the morning, until the tide lay full and gleaming, its thunderous approach changed to a tranquil rhythmic breaking.

* * *

Corot might have painted my river now. It would be full morning in a few moments but there was still a white mist over the landscape and the eerie shadows of trees were reflected in a pale gray green.

"Never did sun more beautifully steep
In his first splendour valley, rock or hill;
Ne'er saw I, never felt, a calm so deep!
The river glideth at his own sweet will:"

It is always a new experience, that victory of day. To childhood it brings the keen joy of new sounds and colors and motions—his delights. To the laborer it means activity, to everyone hope and expectancy. Who is not a child when morning breaks, leaning on his sill in the clear chill of the new day, "sniffing at the dawn wind and asking, where shall I lair today?"

D. D.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

Sundown

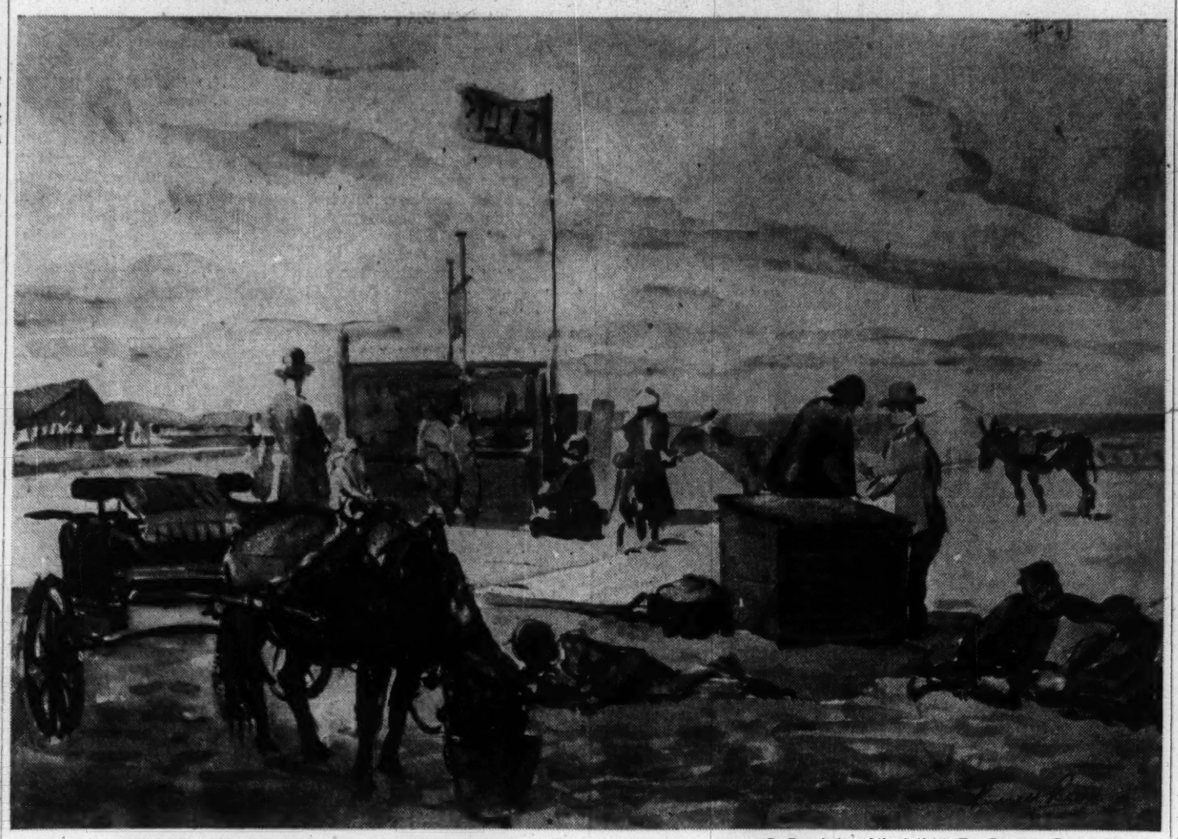
That afternoon we had not guessed
What flaming arras would be spun
From low clouds hanging in the West,
Shot through with deep vermilion.

Day drew to its appointed close
And there was not one sign to tell
How dusk would open like a rose,
Or sky be pearly as a shell.

Proudly the dark hills seemed to wear
That golden glory like a crown;
Silent for so much beauty there,
We watched the regal sun go down.

Only a moment; yet we knew
Something that would not ever fade
Into a world of stars and dew,
Caught in the sunset's bright brocade.

LESLIE NELSON JENNINGS.



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The Sands, Great Yarmouth: From a Water Color by Russell Reeve

These Maine Towns

Memories of more tranquil days still cling about the broad elm-lined streets of the old Maine towns, especially the towns of the coast. For here lived the more prosperous folk of bygone days, the ship-builders and the owners and the retired master mariners, princes of the sea, who had sailed every ocean and made every port. They built houses that should stand four-square to the world, even as they themselves had stood four-square to the sea, fearless on the quarterdecks of the clipper ships in calm or storm.

The old colonial houses of a Maine town are dignified and substantial. Georgian porticoes, fan-lighted doorways and the huge cupolas on the roof whence ship owners were wont to scan the sea horizon for the expected returning vessels—all these gather to themselves associations and memories that are of Maine alone, the memories of the "Grand Epoch" of American shipping, the era of sail and the Yankee clippers.

These mighty elms, whose branches intertwine as it seems affectionately far overhead, were planted in an even earlier day; and now they arbor the old streets and the four-square houses as if nature herself meant to preserve and to protect the serene beauty of these Maine towns that are so full of peace.

The old Maine towns built their own ships in the days when there was never a home along any of these elm-shaded streets but had its representatives wandering six oceans. Fathers, husbands, brothers, sweethearts, all went to sea as a matter of course, each with the high objective of mastery and the dominance of the quarterdeck of a "down East" clipper making the China or the Cape Horn voyage. The fortunes of all these towns and villages were bound up in the ships they had produced. And upon the safe return of "our vessel" from some far-placed and little-known port of the South or the East there was rejoicing and acclaim, and a happy group about the log fire in the evening listened wide-eyed to thrilling tales of the Seven Seas, of the China coast and Java Head and the Roaring Forties.

Time was when, in these coast towns of the heart of Yankeeland, mallet and maul clattered in a merry symphony of worthy industry upon the frames of a dozen ships at once. Yet now the quiet is broken only by the drone of insects in the high-flung branches of the ancient elms or by the far-off sound of a whistle on the river. Down the grass-grown lanes, leading from "Main Street" to the waterside, there is a glimpse of deserted shipyards, fallen these many years into a silence-wrapped, forgotten inactivity but still clothed in rich-hued memory.

M. T. G.

Moments Musical

Franz Joseph Haydn

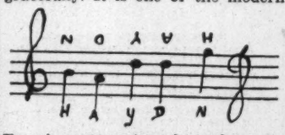
(This is the eleventh of a series of articles which appear each Wednesday upon the Home Forum Page.)

ONCE there was a member of the British Parliament who was called Praise-God Barebones. Haydn, the great composer, might well have been called Praise-God Haydn, for he was always praising God through his music. Whenever he put his signature on one of his compositions, he wrote beneath it the words *Laus Deo*, meaning, "Praise to God," as a sign of his gratitude to the One who, Haydn himself said at an early age, made music come easy to him. Nearly a thousand times the composer wrote this testimony of gratitude on his operas, cantatas, oratorios, symphonies, sonatas, trios, quartettes and minuets.

When Haydn was once rebuked for writing such joyous music for church use, his reply was, "When I think of God, I am happy."

He could sing in the choir as well as play the violin and piano. He has been called "the Father of the Symphony," because he was the first to compose in a masterly way in this form. He has been compared to Columbus, in that he opened the way to a new world—that of music.

For piano, the *Andante* and variations are a musical treat. I get the greatest joy out of playing them. This composition is not too difficult for the average pianist. By the way, the minuet by Maurice Ravel, using as a theme the name "Haydn," is a clever composition, to be played gracefully. It is one of the modern



French composer's early works, written in Paris for the Haydn centenary, in May, 1909.

Never miss a chance to hear a good cellist play the *Concerto* for orchestra and violoncello, and by all means hear the *Toy Symphony*. "Papa" Haydn, as he was called by all, went one day to a street fair and bought a lot of toys: cuckoo and nightingale whistles, toy trumpets, drums, castanets and Nuremburg bird calls. With these to provide the "motifs," he composed his symphony. The first movement is an andante, the second is a dainty minuet, in which he employs a quail call in the key of F, and that of a cuckoo and nightingale, combined with a clever use of castanets. In the finale, a rollicking allegro becomes faster and faster, with the din of toys, two violins and a bass. I should love to conduct this with the Children's Orchestra of Hollywood, California.

SONYA MICHELL.

"The Voice of August"

Every forest seems to have its own perfume, according to the season of the year. In the Deer Forests of Denmark the most characteristic odor in August is that from the undergrowth where, although there are few ferns, the smell is like that of an old barn or storehouse. Where there are groups of firs, their own particular aroma is noticeable from the oxidation of the volatile oils exuded from the trees. On the broad expanses of grass around Ermitage, the once famous royal hunting box in Denmark, the patches of springy turf and wild thyme give a delightful sweetness to the air. Over this the bees are busy! There is a constant hum in progress, while other swarms are making their way home laden with spoil from the digitalis, or foxglove, growing at the edge of the forest. How the bumble bee loves to clamor up into this flower and to squeeze his round velvet body into the finger-shaped bowl!

But summer days are passing and foxgloves are growing scarce. It is said in Denmark that the hum of bees in August means good weather for late harvests; and when the insects are winging to and fro in the warm sunshine, the Danes have a pretty way of saying that "the voice of August is singing." When foxgloves are few, the yellow aster is sought to make amends for the shortage, and the richer pollen supplies a plentiful harvest for the hive.

The green of August is perhaps more satisfying to the eye than the fairy daintiness of June. Softly the beeches wave their plumes, their purple-gray boles giving a pillar-like aspect to the roof of green. Summer begins early in Denmark, and the first flush of autumn comes early in September. Then fresh beauties are displayed, the blackberries are ripe and their leaves are bronzing at the edge of the forest.

LA PERFECCION INMANENTE

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

ALGUIEN dijo recientemente: "No es la posesión de la verdad sino el éxito con que se busque, lo que enriquece al buscador y le trae felicidad." ¿No es evidente, sin embargo, que el éxito que acompaña la busca implica que se encuentre y posea cierta cantidad, por lo menos, de conocimientos de la Verdad? Para llegar a un entendimiento de la Verdad, hay que demostrarla, y la demostración de la Verdad es lo que trae felicidad y enriquecimiento al que la busque. Y esto se puede alcanzar solamente, si se aplica lo que se haya entendido de la Verdad a las circunstancias que la vida presente.

El día de hoy abunda en desafíos y preguntas acerca del poder de la religión para resolver los problemas del desorden social, de la confusión y de la caída de muchos sistemas mundiales. Pero si la norma espiritual no se sostiene como demostrable por sus adherentes, no se puede decir que la religión haya fallado, sino que su aplicación consistente ha sido defectuosa.

Otro escritor quiere probar que el hombre religioso es confrontado por obstáculos tan tenaces oponiéndose a la realización de sus ideales, que está tentado a aceptar el fracaso o a "embellecer sentimentalmente las realidades desagradables". Hay personas en nuestros tiempos, sin embargo, que descubren por medio de las enseñanzas de la Ciencia Cristiana que la realidad no encierra elemento de fealdad y que por lo tanto no necesita el expediente de la sentimentalidad para transformarla. Más bien reclama el reconocimiento de su perfección, que ha de demostrarse científicamente por la adhesión a la ley del Principio divino.

Como los físicos más adelantados están abandonando la teoría de un universo material, no aceptando el concepto de la materia como substancia sino sólo como pensamiento, así los que practican la metafísica cristiana, o la Ciencia divina, aceptan el método del Maestro de echar fuera la materialidad y el mal como cosas sin valor por ser faltas de Principio y por lo tanto refutables, por medio de la aplicación de la ley espiritual de causa y efecto.

Un éxito, por pequeño que sea, de encontrar evidencias de la perfección de la Verdad enriquece al buscador. Basando nuestra confianza en la ley de la Mente, más bien que en las evidencias tradicionales de los sentidos físicos, alcanzamos felicidad y paz superiores al poder de los razonamientos del mundo para dar o refutar.

La cuestión es hoy, como lo ha sido en todos los tiempos,—¿Qué es la realidad? Y la prueba científica ha convencido a muchos que una cosa tiene que ser buena para ser verdadera; que la inteligencia infinita construye y gobierna el universo real y toda conciencia verdadera; que la demostración de estos hechos es lo que constituye el cristianismo científico, que no falló nunca, cuando fué practicado por el Maestro, y que no falla ni fallará, si nosotros confiamos en él con constancia y entendimiento.

Varias teorías se han mantenido probando la irrealidad de los fenómenos materiales, pero sólo la Ciencia Cristiana enseña que el nóumeno u origen de todos los efectos materiales—la supuesta mente carnal—es tán engañosa como su manifestación. Cristo Jesús explicó claramente al entendimiento humano la identidad espiritual en vez de la semejanza de materia de la cual testifican los llamados sentidos físicos. "Yo y el Padre somos uno" declaró él. Que con esta declaración intentó incluir toda identidad real se puede deducir también de las palabras siguientes: "Y a nadie llaméis padre vuestro sobre la tierra; porque uno solo es vuestro Padre, el cual está en los cielos." En toda nuestra alabanza, toda nuestra necesidad, él nos mandó volvernos a Dios, el Espíritu, venerar Su nombre —reverenciar la naturaleza divina como lo único que es digno de adoración—estableciendo así en la conciencia humana el reconocimiento de la unidad del hombre con su origen espiritual. Su norma era: "Sed, pues, vosotros perfectos, así como vuestro Padre celestial es perfecto."

La Ciencia Cristiana está revelando esta realidad y esta unidad del bien. Un solo vislumbre de esto trae bendiciones sin fin, y la esperanza de la comprensión final y completa de ello lleva el mundo adelante hacia la salvación. La Verdad está siempre en operación. Cada edad ha visto algún adelanto, y parece que hoy en día hay más personas que en ninguna otra época que estén preparadas para estudiar la Ciencia de causa y efecto espirituales. No puede haber limitación, impotencia ni mutabilidad en la perfección inmanente del único Principio divino. Y el hombre espiritual, siendo la semejanza manifiesta de Dios, refleja inevitablemente la perfección infinita.

Este hecho básico aplicado a toda fase del mal, sea la que sea la manifestación exterior de discordia o limitación materiales que éste presente, puede aniquilar la presencia errónea y revelar la operación perpetua y la armonía completa de la ley del bien universal. La fe practicada—la Verdad demostrada—fructificará invariablemente en manifestaciones del poder del Amor.

"La ley del Espíritu de vida en Cristo Jesús me ha libertado de la ley del pecado y de la muerte", es el testimonio inmortal de San Pablo, el gran metafísico cristiano, que probó esto en parte como el Maestro lo probó plenamente. Mary Baker Eddy corrobora la declaración de San Pablo en estas palabras de su libro SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON LA CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS) (pág. 477): "El alma es la substancia, la Vida y la inteligencia del hombre, la cual es individualizada, pero no en la materia." La Ciencia Cristiana revela a Cristo Jesús como el realista más profundo, por ser el Científico más insigne que el mundo jamás haya conocido. En su concepto de realismo no hay nada que embellecer o encubrir, ni cabida para la sugestión de fracaso en el esfuerzo científico de hacer su demostración. "¡Desde Sión, perfección de la hermosura, ha resplandecido Dios!"

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana, publicada en este idioma, puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Immanent Perfection

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SOMEONE has recently said, "It is not the possession of truth, but the success which attends the seeking after it, that enriches the seeker and brings happiness to him." It would seem, however, that success attending the search implies finding or possessing some knowledge, at least, of the truth. Truth to be arrived at must be demonstrated, and proof of the truth is what brings happiness and enrichment to the seeker. This can be gained only by applying whatever of truth we have grasped to the conditions of life.

Today is rife with challenge and questioning as to the power of religion to cope with the social disorder, confusion, and breakdown of many world systems. But if the spiritual standard is not held to by its adherents as being demonstrable, it is not that religion has failed, but that a consistent application of it has been wanting.

Another writer takes the position that the religionist is confronted by such stubborn obstacles to the realization of his ideals that he is tempted either into defeatism or to "a sentimental glossing over of ugly realities." There are those of our time, however, who through the teaching of Christian Science find that reality holds within it no element of ugliness, and therefore needs no makeshift of sentimentality to metamorphose it. Rather does it call for the acceptance of its perfection, to be scientifically proved by adhering to the law of divine Principle.

As advanced physicists are abandoning the theory of a material universe and resolving their concept of matter as substance into that of thought only, so those who practice Christian metaphysics, or divine Science, accept the Master's method of casting out materiality and evil as invalid, because devoid of Principle, and so capable of being disproved through the application of the spiritual law of cause and effect.

Even slight success in finding evidences of Truth's perfection enriches the seeker. To ground trust on the law of Mind, rather than on the traditional evidence of the physical senses, brings happiness and peace beyond the power of the world's material reasoning to give or to overthrow.

The question today is, as it always has been, What is realism? And scientific proof has convinced many that a thing must be good to be true; that infinite intelligence constructs and governs the real universe and all true consciousness; that the demonstration of these facts constitutes scientific Christianity, which never failed as the Master practiced it, and has not failed and will not fail, when it is faithfully and understandingly relied upon.

Various theories have been put forth as to the unreality of material phenomena, but Christian Science alone teaches that the noumenon or source of all material effects—the so-called carnal mind—is as mythical as its manifestation. Christ Jesus made clear to human apprehension the spiritual identity, in place of the semblances of matter which the so-called physical senses report. "I and my Father are one," he declared. That this was intended to include all real identity his words again testify: "And call no man your father upon the earth: for one is your Father, which is in heaven." In all our praise, all our need, he bade us turn to God, Spirit, hallow His name—reverence the divine nature as alone worthy of worship—thus establishing in human consciousness the recognition of man's at-one-ment with his spiritual origin. "Be ye therefore perfect," was his standard, "even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect."

Christian Science is unfolding this realism and unity of good. Even to glimpse it brings untold blessings, and the hope of its ultimate and full realization leads the world onward to salvation. Truth is ever operating. Each age has seen some advance, and now many seem readier than at any period to study the Science of spiritual cause and effect. There can be no finiteness, no impotency, no changeableness, in the immanent perfection of the one divine Principle. And spiritual man, as the expressed likeness of God, inevitably reflects infinite perfectness.

This basic fact applied to each phase of evil, apparent in whatever sign of material discord and limitation, can annul the false evidence and bring to light the uninterrupted operation and complete harmony of law of universal good. Faith put into action, Truth demonstrated, invariably fructifies in proof of Love's achievement.

"The law of the Spirit of life in Christ Jesus hath made me free from the law of sin and death," is the immortal testimony of Paul, the great Christian metaphysician who proved this in part, as the Master proved it in full. Mary Baker Eddy correlates Paul's declaration in these words in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 477): "Soul is the substance, Life, and intelligence of man, which is individualized, but not in matter." Christian Science reveals Christ Jesus as the profoundest realist, because the greatest Scientist the world has ever known. In his concept of realism there is nothing to gloss over, and no room for defeatism in the scientific effort to achieve its demonstration. "Out of Zion, the perfection of beauty, God hath shined."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

The Well of the Iguana

In more ways than one, Yucatan is a peculiar country. There are no running streams, and little water of any kind. The whole country is made of limestone, which is characterized by great holes and fissures and subterranean streams. At Chichen-Itza the water-table lies about eighty feet below the surface of the earth. Occasionally the thin, stone, ground surface above one of the great underground caves breaks through, and if the cave is deep enough, the fragments of the stone roof are buried in the water beneath. If the cave is less than eighty feet deep, a "dry cenote" or sunken pit results, but if it is more, a pool of water, roughly circular in shape, with sheer straight walls eighty feet in height, is the consequence.

These cenotes form the only water supply of Yucatan, and wherever they are located there too invariably are to be found traces of a Mayan city. Chichen-Itza was especially favored, for it boasts two of these wells, each more than usually large. One, called the Xtoloc Cenote, or "The Well of the Iguana," has served for the city reservoir from time immemorial. Steps of cut stone at one time led from its brink, winding down the curving side to the water level. Today these have disappeared and a steep rough path is all that remains. However, when the water level is low, as it becomes in a very dry season, a few squared and smooth blocks can be seen below the water's edge.

As we had our own clean well and pump, we put the old Iguana's Cenote to a very pleasant use. It was a great swimming pool, and one a hundred times more spectacular than any man-made pool that ever was constructed. . . .

Great trees overhang the brink, ferns and creepers cover the cliffs, and lilies and priceless orchids are tucked into every crack. The shrill notes of brightly colored tropic birds which fly high over your head seem like voices from the good familiar world left far behind. For an hour or two at midday the sun flecks the water into cheerfulness, turns the green shrubs to gold, and warms the almost perpetual chill, but at other times the pool lies still in heavy twilight. – ANN AXTELL MORRIS, in "Digging in Yucatan." (New York: Doubleday, Doran.)

August

There were four apples on the bough,
Half gold half red, that one might know
The blood was ripe inside the core;
The colour of the leaves was more
Like stems of yellow corn that grow
Through all the gold June meadow's floor . . .

In the mute August afternoon
They trembled to some undertune
Of music in the silver air;
Great pleasure was it to be there
Till green turned duskier and the moon
Coloured the corn-sheaves like gold hair . . .

But some three hours before the moon
The air, still eager from the noon,
Flagged after heat, not wholly dead;
Against the stem I leant my head;
The colour soothed me like a tune,
Green leaves all round the gold and red.

—ALGERNON CHARLES SWINBURNE, in "Poems and Ballads."

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Course Severe For the Public Links Golfers

West Coast Invaders Make Best Showing Led by 'Scotty' Campbell

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 1 (AP)—Stamina became the deciding factor today as match play got under way in the National Public Links Golf Tournament at the lengthy South County Park course. Many of the 185 free coursers who took off Monday in the championship quest frankly admitted at the conclusion of the qualifying rounds yesterday that the 6500-yards plus of the hilly county course beat them.

Out of the 185, only 64 remained today for the start of the match play, led by 20-year-old Albert (Scotty) Campbell, of Seattle, Wash., who won the medal with a total of 144. Behind him, other west coasters formed a near-solid phalanx to exclude their eastern and midway-station adversaries, the qualifiers including John M. Ross, of Los Angeles, 148, Campbell's runner-up, and Don Erickson, of Los Angeles, 149. Others landed with aggregates up to 159, among them Charles Ferrera, of San Francisco, the title-defender. The final round will be played Saturday.

A quartet from Los Angeles sliced three strokes from the best previous team total by posting a total 603 for the 36 holes of medal play, thereby retaining the championship title won last year at Portland, and again capturing the Warren G. Harding Trophy.

The team included John M. Ross who, with a 148, had the best medal score of the group, and George S. Lance, 151, Erickson, 149, and Bruce McCormick, 155. Louisville scored 606 for the old record in the 1932 tourney, while 609 was last year's winning total. Pittsburgh had the only other team able to capture the title twice in a row, turning the trick in 1927 and 1928.

Seattle, the runner-up, was far behind Los Angeles with 620, while St. Paul finished third with 624. New York faltered badly, after a good start, and finished in fourth place with 625.

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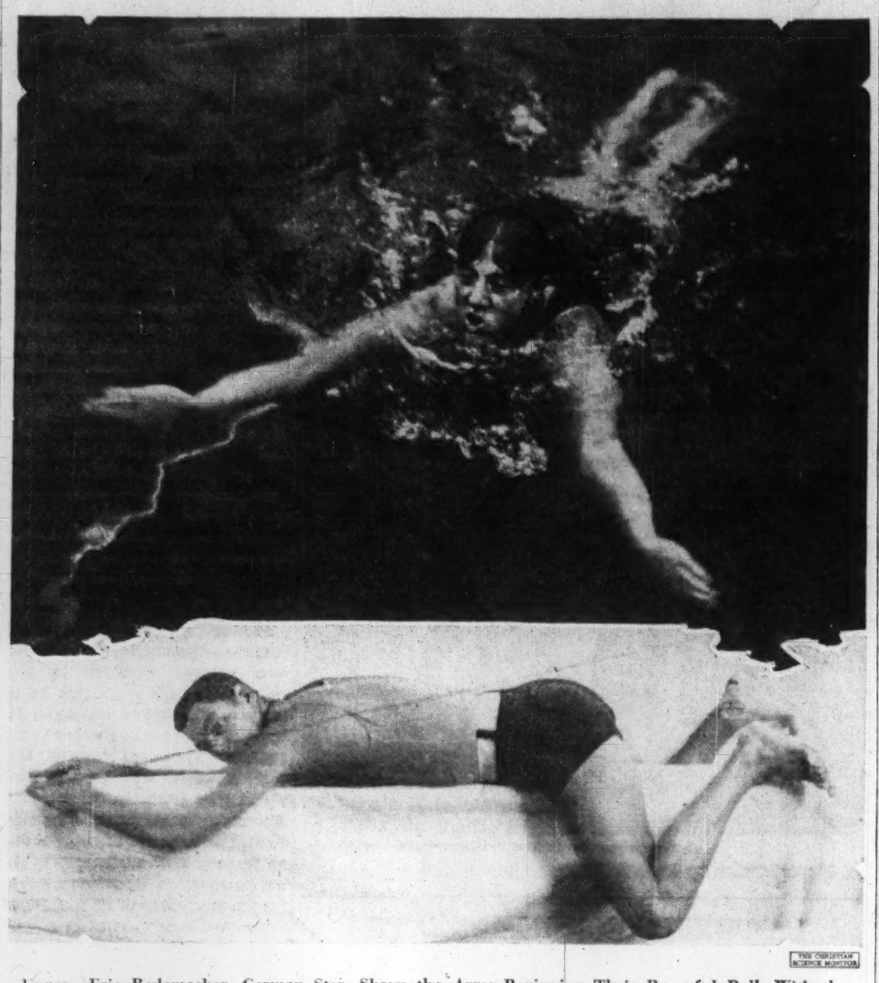
Speeding Up the Breaststroke

Improving Your Swimming—*Ninth of Twelve Articles*



Upper—Eric Rademacher, German Star, Shows the Arms Beginning Their Powerful Pull, With the Legs Relaxed After Completing Their Drive. Lower—Johnny Weissmuller Shows How the Legs Are Doubled Up in the Old "Frog Kick," Causing Resistance on the Front Surfaces of the Legs. Head Should Be Pointed Forward and Not to the Side as Shown Here. The Feet Should Point to the Rear.

By Clarence A. Bush

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

STARS of the present day are speeding up the breaststroke, swimming higher in the water and eliminating the coasting phase, it is stated by Michael J. (Turk) McDermott of the Illinois A. C., who in his day was among the world's greatest competitors in this style of swimming.

They are not changing the fundamentals of the stroke, he said, but they are transferring some of the emphasis from the legs to the arms, and increasing the number of strokes used to travel a given distance.

After observing John H. Higgins of Providence, R. I., winning the 200-meter breaststroke championship at the recent National A. A. U. championships at the Century of Progress, McDermott said:

"Higgins used the orthodox stroke, but had his arms working all the time, and swam so high in the water it broke across his chest most of the time. It takes a mighty powerful motor to swim like he did, more powerful than the old system required. However, all the stars are swimming the strenuous pace, nowadays. Eric Rademacher of Germany started it, and the Japanese with Yoshiyuki Tsuruta and others went him one better."

In the old system, which may look the same as the present to the uninitiated, there is an interval of coasting with the arms extended together in front of the head. This comes just as the arms are recovered and shot forward and the legs complete their propelling drive.

Having been driven together, the legs are held close together. The arms likewise being held close together, the body is in the position encountering the least resistance from the water. It has also received its maximum propelling impulse. The coast is to take advantage of this lowered resistance and maximum propulsion, and to relax the arms and legs.

"Nowadays," said McDermott, "with the powerful motors they've got, they don't seem to need relaxation, and they are more or less contemptuous of resistance. I don't know whether they were endowed with these mighty motors, or developed them; anyhow, they've got them."

The arms in this stroke start from the forward position close together. The palms, flat on the water at first, are rotated facing outward. Then the arms are swept outward at full reach until they form a straight line across the shoulders. Here they reach the end of their effective pull, though some swimmers follow on through to the hips with them. The arms are then bent at the elbow, hands brought together under the chest, and shot forward under the surface of the water, to the advanced position.

This arm stroke, applied with some elevating pressure, brings the body high in the water, during which period air is inhaled through the mouth.

As the arms complete their sweep, the legs are separated to a V position, and as the arms go forward in recovery the legs are driven together in a wedging motion. This leg action is a powerful propellant, and if properly done the body lunges forward in the water. With water piling up against the face, breath is exhaled under the surface.

"To execute another stroke immediately," said McDermott, "is to encounter much resistance in separating the legs. We coasted until decreasing momentum reduced resistance. However, the boys seem to be getting away with it."

In the old "frog kick" of the breaststroke, the legs were bent at the knees, brought up under the stomach, then shot out and back at divergent angles to reach the V position, and then driven together. Coach William Bachrach, who developed McDermott, Robert Skelton, John Faricy and other stars, evolved an improvement on this. He figured bringing the knees up was a resistance motion it would be well to avoid. The frog kick requires three movements, up, out and in. Bachrach reduced the motions to two, avoided resistance, and put the feet into a better position for propelling traction.

This new style of kick in the breaststroke his been called the "fish-tail flip." The legs, relaxed and undulating, are separated directly to the V position, and then flipped back together. The whole motion is like a pair of eels, or whips. The legs are rotated at the hips so that the soles of the feet face each other when they are extended back. This elongates the whiplash and puts a paddle on the end which gives the leg action tremendous propelling power.

Inasmuch as either the arms or the legs must be paramount in any swimming stroke, McDermott and the swimmers of his day put the emphasis on the legs. This meant they not only put most of their power into the legs, neglecting their arms more or less, but they had to relax the legs longer due to their great effort. Hence the coasting phase developed by the fastest breaststroke swimmers.

Modern swimmers, shifting emphasis to the arms, seem to be putting less energy into the legs and they do not need to rest them with a coast. Those who are mastering the stroke, however, would do well to learn the slower rhythm first, getting plenty of relaxation between strokes.

Tomorrow:
Tricks in Training Youngsters

Six-Meter Trials Sept. 5 To Select American Team

NEW YORK, Aug. 1 (AP)—The six-meter trial races to select a team of four yachts to race against a Scottish fleet for the British-American Cup off Oyster Bay on Long Island Sound on Sept. 25, will be held beginning Sept. 5, the Seawanhaka Corinthian Club's international race committee announced yesterday.

The trials, open to all American owners of six-meter yachts built in the United States, will be sailed off Oyster Bay and will continue daily until the four boats have been selected.

A committee headed by Robert M. Bavier, will name the defender for the international Seawanhaka Cup from the trial qualifiers. The defender, however, does not have to be named until 24 hours before the day of the first race.

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Norwegian Yacht Wins Gold Cup Final by 50s.

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 1 (AP)—The Norwegian yacht, White Lady, yesterday won the Gold Cup final, defeating the Swedish Marianne by 50 seconds.

Yachts representing Germany, Finland and France were eliminated in the trial runs.

Junior Series at Chicago

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 1 (AP)—The American Legion's junior world series will be played Aug. 29, 30 and 31 in the parks of Chicago's two major league baseball clubs. The junior world series will be between the champion of the eastern section and the champion of the western section. The western sectional winner will be determined at a tournament to be played in Topeka, Kan., Aug. 23, 24 and 25. The tournament to determine the eastern sectional champion will be played in Gastonia, N. C., Aug. 23, 24 and 25.

Prince Greets Athletes

LONDON, Aug. 1 (Canadian Press)—The Prince of Wales was host yesterday at St. James Palace to athletes from all parts of the empire, gathered here for the British Empire games which open Saturday. Team managers and athletes filed past the Prince in alphabetical order of countries, each shaking hands with the heir to the British throne.

Adelaide Crew Wins Australian Boat Race

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—An easy victory was secured by Adelaide in the annual intervarsity boat race held recently on the River Murray at Mannum. Crews representing Sydney, Melbourne and Western Australia also took part.

Adelaide led from the start and covered the three-mile course in the record time of 15m. 33s. It is considered that this record will stand for many years. Sydney was five lengths away in second place, and Melbourne was next, four lengths further back. Perth, the favorite crew, was a poor fourth.

U.S. Swimming Team Arrives in Japan

By the Associated Press

Tokyo, Aug. 1

ROBERT J. H. KIPHUTH, swimming coach at Yale University, and his three-man team of American swimming stars today arrived for a series of contests against Japan's swimmers.

Coincident with their arrival, the Japan Amateur Swimming Federation announced it was formally inviting the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States to send over a team again next year.

The three swimmers selected for the Japanese invasion are Jack Medica of Seattle and Arthur Highland of Chicago, free-style swimmers, and Albert Vande Weghe of Newark, United States backstroke champion.

Two Surprises At Maidstone's Tennis Opening

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

EAST HAMPTON, N. Y., Aug. 1—Two surprise results featured the opening day of play, as three of the seeded players departed from the singles in the Maidstone Club invitation lawn tennis tournament for women in the opening round.

The greatest surprise came when Helen Fulton of Chicago, scored a decisive victory over Baroness Levi, winning in straight sets, 6—2, 6—4. Baroness Levi is seventh in the national ranking and was seeded third, while her young opponent has no official standing.

Then another young newcomer, Gracyn Wheeler of Los Angeles, scored over Mae Ceurvorst, the middle west star of Wichita, Kan., after a hard-fought three-set match, 2—6, 6—4, 6—1.

Carolin Babcock, the Sea Bright winner, decided to rest on her laurels there and withdrew from the singles, but played in the doubles.

Thes other five seeded players, Josephine N. Cruickshank, Virginia B. Rice, Mrs. John W. Van Ryn, Dorothy Andrus and Mrs. Mary Greef Harris, all came through in straight sets.

Another hard match went to Mrs. DeLloyd Thompson, who put out Kathryn Pearson of Houston, Texas, after a three-set match, 6—3, 4—6, 6—4.

Elizabeth M. Ryan also entered the doubles only, paired with Miss Rice, while Miss Babcock combined with Miss Andrus. The other seeded teams were Mrs. Van Ryn and Miss Cruickshank, and Baroness Levi and Mrs. Philip B. Hawk. The summary:

Maidstone Invitation Women's Tennis Singles—First Round

Josephine N. Cruickshank, Santa Ana, defeated Eunice Dean, San Antonio, Texas, 6—2, 6—0.

Theodosia Smith, Pasadena, defeated Mrs. Philip B. Hawk, New York, 6—0, 6—3.

Virginia B. Rice, Boston, defeated Mrs. Thomas H. Beardsley, East Hampton, 6—1, 6—0.

Anne Page, Wayne, Penna., defeated Margaret Blake, Brookline, 7—5, 9—7.

Helen Fulton, Chicago, defeated Baroness Levi, Minden, Nev., 6—2, 6—4.

Priscilla Merwin, Pasadena, defeated Mrs. Daniel Caulkins, Englewood, 6—2, 2—6, 6—2.

Gracyn Wheeler, Los Angeles, defeated Mae Ceurvorst, Wichita, 2—6, 6—4, 6—1.

Katharine Winthrop, Boston, defeated Bonnie R. Miller, Los Angeles, 6—3, 6—4.

Dr. Esther Bartosh, Los Angeles, won from Carolin Babcock, by default.

Mrs. DeLloyd Thompson, Washington, Penna., defeated Kathryn Pearson, Houston, Texas, 6—3, 4—6, 6—4.

Dorothy Andrus, Stamford, defeated Ruby C. Bishop, Santa Monica, 6—2, 6—1.

Katharine Wolf, Chicago, defeated Mrs. Penelope Anderson, McBride, Short Hills, 6—3, 6—1.

Mrs. John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, defeated Mrs. Henry C. Brunie, New York, 6—3, 6—3.

Florence S. LeBoutillier, Westbury, defeated Josephine Gray, Cincinnati, 6—4, 6—2.

Mrs. Mary Greef Harris, Kansas City, defeated Mrs. William V. Hester Jr., Brooklyn, 6—3, 6—1.

Marianne Hunt, Santa Monica, defeated Carolyn Roberts, New Rochelle, 6—2, 6—3.

Women's Doubles—First Round

Miss Rice and Elizabeth M. Ryan, defeated Miss Ceurvorst and Miss Dean, 6—4, 6—1.

Miss Smith and Miss Winthrop defeated Miss LeBoutillier and Miss Page, 4—6, 6—4, 6—4.

Mrs. Van Ryn and Miss Cruickshank defeated Miss Miller and Mrs. Thompson, 6—0, 6—1.

Mrs. McBride and Mrs. Hester defeated Miss Bishop and Miss Hunt, 6—2, 7—5.

Miss Andrus and Miss Babcock defeated Miss Roberts and Miss Merwin, 6—2, 6—1.

Dr. Bartosh and Mrs. Harris defeated Miss Wolf and Miss Fulton, 5—7, 6—4, 6—4.

Miss Pearson and Miss Gray defeated Mrs. Hawk and Baroness Levi, 6—1, 6—4.

Mrs. Brunie and Miss Blake defeated Mrs. Caulkins and Miss Wheeler, 6—4, 6—4.

Seeded Pairs Win Easily In Meadow Club Tourney

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTHAMPTON, N. Y., Aug. 1—Doubles day in the Meadow Club invitation lawn tennis tournament brought early victories to several of the seeded teams this morning, as William J. Prusoff and Wilmer M. Hines, seeded third and Robert Bryan and John McDiarmid, fifth, won straight-set victories over their opponents. Prusoff and Hines beat the promising Princeton pair, Ralph Minnich and Fred Whitman, the latter the son of the former national champion, 6—3, 6—3, while the Southern team scored over Jaime Del Amo, the young California pupil of Mercer Beasley, 6—0, 6—1.

Other seeded teams were R. Berkeley Bell and Gregory S. Mangin, Frank A. Parker and Bryan M. Grant Jr., C. Gene Mako and Donald Budge, J. P. Tidball and Edward Jacobs, J. Gilbert Hall and E. W. Feibleman, and Martin Buxby and Bert Weltens.

Hall and Feibleman advanced two rounds as the result of a default and a victory over Stanley G. Mortimer, the racquets star, and his son, 6—2, 6—2, and Mako and Budge eliminated Oliver Rodgers and Ottario Prochet, local players, 6—1, 6—0.

Another father-and-son team had better fortune. William J. Clothier, also a former national titleholder, and his son, defated Dwight F. Davis Jr. and John D. Morice, 6—2, 6—4.

Gil Hall, profiting by a week's rest, scored the big sensation of Tuesday's play in the Meadow Club invitation tournament, when he eliminated Gregory S. Mangin, second seeded player, and winner at Crescent, in the second round, 6—3, 8—6. Hall was using his ground strokes with fine effect, while Mangin has been playing seldom this year until at Huntington and Sea Bright, where he lost to Wilmer L. Allison Jr.

Frank A. Parker, runner-up last year, scored over another of the younger group, when he put out J. Donald Budge, United States junior champion in straight sets, 7—5, 6—4. Budge showed greatly improved form over Sea Bright, and with a few more weeks on grass, is likely to be a formidable opponent to any of the first 10.

Bryan M. (Bitsy) Grant Jr. just managed to score a victory over Robert (Lefty) Bryan after almost two hours' play in the feature match yesterday morning, winning by a score of 1—6, 6—2, 6—4.

The left hander was far superior in the initial set, but Grant played himself into form as the match proceeded. Bryan fought back all the way but the low drives of Grant and his new-found volley finally settled the issue.

Service counted for little as repeated breaks gave each in turn a lead. Grant led 2 to 0 in each of the last two sets but was tied at 2-all.

The other early match yesterday between Jack P. Tidball and Martyn Buxby was also closely fought, with service counting most of the time, Tidball won the first set 6—4 on a single break and Buxby did the same on the second to take it 6—3. Tidball got the first break in the final set but Buxby came right back, and the service duel proceeded. Finally Tidball took the set and match 6—4, 3—6, 9—7.

The other seeded players in the afternoon matches all came through with ease, winning in straight sets. The summary:

Meadow Club Invitation Tennis Singles—Second Round

J. Gilbert Hall, South Orange, defeated Gregory S. Mangin, Newark, 6—3, 8—6.

Henry J. Prusoff, Seattle, defeated Dwight F. Davis Jr., Philadelphia, 6—1, 6—3.

Bryan M. Grant Jr., Atlanta, defeated Robert Bryan, Chattanooga, 1—6, 6—2, 6—4.

C. Gene Mako, Los Angeles, defeated E. Ramey Donovan, New York, 6—2, 6—2.

R. Berkeley Bell, New York, defeated William B. Reese, Atlanta, 6—3, 6—3.

Jack P. Tidball, Los Angeles, defeated Martyn Buxby, Miami, 6—4, 3—6, 9—7.

Frank A. Parker, Spring Lake, defeated J. Donald Budge, Oakland, 7—5, 6—4.

Wilmer M. Hines, Columbia, S. C., defeated E. Feibleman, New York, 6—3, 6—3.

Sopwith's Endeavour Passes Halfway Mark

ABOARD ENDEAVOUR, Crossing Atlantic, July 31 (By Radio to the Associated Press)—At noon today we were 37 degrees 41 minutes longitude north and 35 degrees, 42 minutes latitude west. At that point we were halfway across the Atlantic. Everything was running perfectly. All hands in good health and merry. The day's run was 231 knots. The barometer read 30.20 and was rising. There was a light head wind. The swell was gradually decreasing under a cloudless sky.

Gammill and Johnston Race for Roque Lead

American Roque League Championship—First Division

	Won	Lost	Pts.	Ave.
A. D. Gammill	5	0	180	32
R. K. Johnston	3	0	96	32
Noah Dibble	2	1	72	24
G. T. Franklin	2	1	69	23
F. D. Williamson	3	2	137	27 2-5
J. R. Edwards	1	3	92	23
P. R. Strapp	1	2	62	20 2-3
C. W. Davis	1	4	121	24 1-5
S. W. Swinney	1	6	146	20 6-7

Second Division

P. R. Stephan	3	0	96	32
C. W. Ackerman	1	0	32	32
C. V. Hodson	1	0	32	32
Richard Hayes	0	1	26	26
L. R. Wilkin	0	1	12	12
C. E. Howe	0	3	70	23 1-3

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WESTERVILLE, Ohio, Aug. 1—The second day's competition in the annual championship tournament of the American Roque League saw a spirited race for first honors develop between A. D. Gammill, Westerville, and R. K. Johnston, also of Westerville. The former had played in five events, winning all handily, and the latter turned in three defeats over as many opponents.

With the majority of the stellar performers still awaited at the tournament headquarters, all were expected to be in action before Thursday, when entries close, according to officials. Teams from Chicago and Cleveland are to arrive today and at the same time Johnston and Gammill will meet on the tournament's indoor courts here.

The Wednesday schedule also called for the playoff for the Benedict Trophy now held by Grant R. Dazey, Indianapolis, Ind., which will be defended in three games out of five by him against an opponent picked by the tournament committee from among the challengers. Dazey won the trophy last year in the Chicago competition.

Other notables in the sport to enter yesterday included G. T. Franklin, Washington Park, Ill., secretary of the American Roque League; C. R. Zimmerman, Warsaw, Ind., and A. J. Denney, Aurora, Ill., editor of the American Roque League publication. The summary:

American Roque League—First Division

R. K. Johnston, Westerville, defeated C. W. Davis, Newcastle, Penna., 32 to 7.

R. K. Johnston, Westerville, defeated P. R. Strapp, Columbus, 32 to 15.

A. D. Gammill, Westerville, defeated C. W. Davis, Newcastle, Penna., 32 to 28.

A. D. Gammill, Westerville, defeated G. T. Franklin, Washington Park, 32 to 5.

P. R. Strapp, Columbus, defeated S. D. Swi ney, McAllister, Okla., 32 to 25.

Noah Bibble, Bradenton, Fla., defeated S. D. Swinney, McAllister, Okla., 32 to 24.

Noah Bibble, Bradenton, Fla., defeated C. W. Davis, Newcastle, Penna., 32 to 28.

C. W. Davis, Newcastle, Penna., defeated J. R. Edwards, Cleveland, 32 to 27.

F. D. Williamson, Columbus, defeated J. R. Edwards, Cleveland, 32 to 23.

G. T. Franklin, Washington Park, defeated Noah Bibble, Bradenton, Fla., 32 to 8.

F. D. Williamson, Columbus, defeated C. W. Davis, Newcastle, Penna., 32 to 26.

G. T. Franklin, Washington Park, defeated S. D. Swinney, McAllister, Oklahoma, 32 to 13.

J. R. Edwards, Cleveland, defeated S. D. Swinney, McAllister, Oklahoma, 32 to 13.

In the second division P. R. Stephan, Columbus, maintained the lead with three victories and no defeats, while C. W. Ackerman, Westerville, won yesterday and C. V. Hodson Clearwater, Fla., was victorious Monday.

Second Division

C. W. Ackerman, Westerville, defeated C. E. Howe, Westerville, 32 to 24.

P. R. Stephan, Columbus, defeated Richard Hayes, Chicago, 32 to 26.

P. R. Stephan, Columbus, defeated C. E. Howe, Westerville, 32 to 18.

Major League Baseball

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	61	36	.629
Chicago	58	38	.604
St. Louis	55	40	.579
Boston	49	49	.500
Pittsburgh	45	48	.484
Philadelphia	42	55	.433
Brooklyn	40	55	.421
Cincinnati	33	62	.347

Results July 31

Boston 4, New York 1.
Chicago 7, St. Louis 2.
Cincinnati 7, Pittsburgh 4.
Pittsburgh 7, Cincinnati 5.
Philadelphia 4, Brooklyn 2.

Lon Warneke won two ball games for the Chicago Cubs yesterday at Wrigley Field, yet only one of these games affected the National League standing this morning. The much talked of protested game between the Cubs and Cardinals was finished and was finally won by Chicago, 7 to 1. Warneke worked the last 2 1-3 innings of this contest, shutting the Cards out with one hit, and then pitched the entire regulation game that followed, winning 7 to 2. The protested engagement, originally won by the Cubs, was figured in the standing at the time. The regulation-game victory advanced the Cubs to within 2½ contests of the first-place Giants, who lost to the Braves.

The Giants couldn't do a thing against the spot pitching of Huck Betts yesterday and therefore lost a 4-to-1 decision to the Braves at Braves Field. Since the opening of the National League campaign the Braves have beaten the Giants only four times and Betts has been the winning pitcher in three of these games, which speaks well for the veteran right-hander. The single New York run was unearned. Whitney's homer into the bleachers in the fifth inning broke a 1-all tie and put the Braves out in front for good. Fred Fitzsimmons worked in the box for the losers until the sixth and Joe Bowman finished.

Philadelphia's sensational rookie right-hander, Curt Davis, won his fifteenth game of the season yesterday at Ebbets Field, defeating the Dodgers, 4 to 2. Brooklyn put together four successive hits in the first inning for a pair of runs, but after that Davis pitched shutout ball. Led by Dolph Camilli, the Phillies hit hard against Leonard, Clark and Carroll. The big first baseman produced a single with the bases loaded in the fifth for two runs and then singled home his team's final run in the seventh.

Chuck Dressen's Cincinnati Reds almost won a doubleheader from the Pittsburgh Pirates yesterday. The Reds had the second game won when Ernie Lombardi hit a homer with the bases full in the sixth inning, but the Bucs tied the score in the ninth on Hafey's fumble and went on to win. The Reds clinched the opening game with a two-run rally in the eighth. Errors figured prominently in this victory.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	59	36	.621
Detroit	60	37	.619
Cleveland	54	42	.563
Boston	52	47	.525
St. Louis	42	49	.462
Washington	44	53	.454
Philadelphia	38	55	.409
Chicago	34	64	.347

Results July 31

New York 11, Boston 2.
New York 2, Boston 1.
Cleveland 9, Detroit 7.
Detroit 4, Cleveland 2.
Philadelphia 8, Washington 2.
Chicago 5, St. Louis 2.

The Yankees walked over the Red Sox in both games of a doubleheader yesterday and thereby walked over the Detroit Tigers in the American League pennant race. The double victory put the Yanks back in first place by the margin of two percentage points. Vernon "Lefty" Gomez pitched the opener for the Yankees and gets credit for his seventeenth triumph of the year. He limited the Red Sox to three hits and would have had a shutout if Roy Johnson hadn't smashed out a homer in the seventh with a man on base. Although the Yanks made 13 safeties in the other contest, they had to fight to overcome young Fred Ostermueller. Gehrig hit two homers during the afternoon to bring his total for the season to 32.

The Indians knocked the Tigers out of first place yesterday by winning the initial half of a doubleheader. In this game the Tribe touched Detroit pitching for 15 hits, including four doubles and a home run. Hal Trosky drove in four runs with a double and two singles, and Joe Vosmik contributed a homer and three runs to the attack. Tom Bridges saved the Tigers in the other engagement when he scattered seven Cleveland hits over the nine innings. His mates made only five safeties, but made them count. The Indians lost the services of Glenn Myatt for the remainder of the season.

Johnny Marcum and Ed Coleman got together yesterday and helped the Philadelphia Athletics to an 8-to-2 triumph over the Washington Senators. The former pitched six-hit ball, shutting out the Senators from the fourth inning on. With the American League champions ahead 2 to 0 going into the sixth, Coleman smashed out a home run with two mates on base.

The White Sox evened their series with the Browns yesterday by virtue of a 5-to-2 victory. Big George Blaeholder, seeking his eleventh triumph, checked the White Sox for six innings, but in the seventh he weakened and lost the ball game. Sam Jones went the route for the winners and had only one bad inning, the fourth.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Minneapolis	57	43	.570
Milwaukee	55	49	.529
Indianapolis	54	48	.529
Columbus	52	50	.510
Louisville	50	50	.500
St. Paul	46	55	.455
Kansas City	46	55	.455
Toledo	47	57	.452

Results July 31

Columbus 4, St. Paul 3.
Minneapolis 14, Toledo 6.
Indianapolis 5, Milwaukee 4.
Louisville 3, Kansas City 0.

Chuck Campbell to Row

TORONTO, Aug. 1 (Canadian Press)—Chuck Campbell, sensational Toronto novice sculler, who recently won the junior association and senior singles at the Canadian Henley at Port Dalhousie, decided yesterday to journey to Baltimore to compete Aug. 11-12 for the United States national single sculling title.

[English Intercounty Cricket Championship Standing to July 31 Inclusive.]

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

London, Aug. 1

	W	L	FI	B	A	WR	PP	PO	P.C.
Sussex	11	0	5	5	1	330	209	209	63.33
Lancashire	11	3	6	3	0	345	204	204	59.13
Yorkshire	10	4	3	2	2	315	179	179	56.82
Derbyshire	9	4	4	3	1	315	168	168	36.35
War'kshire	8	4	4	3	1	315	157	157	48.94
Not'shire	7	4	5	4	0	300	142	142	47.33
Kent	8	6	5	4	0	345	157	157	45.50
Glou't'shire	9	10	1	2	1	345	150	150	43.47
Essex	7	4	2	8	1	330	143	143	43.33
Middlesex	5	6	5	1	2	285	111	111	38.94
Surrey	4	5	6	2	0	255	96	96	37.64
Gla'm'shire	3	7	4	3	2	285	82	82	28.77
Som't'shire	3	7	0	8	0	270	69	69	25.55
Leic't'shire	3	8	1	5	0	255	65	65	25.49
Wor't'shire	3	9	2	6	0	300	73	73	24.33
Hampshire	2	9	7	2	0	300	71	71	23.66
Nor't'shire	1	14	8	1	0	270	38	38	10.37

Doyle and Round Victories Feature N.E. Golf Tourney

WATERBURY, Conn., Aug. 1 (AP)—Charles C. Clare, medalist, L. K. Ives and Dow Ahern of Connecticut, Francis Doyle of Worcester, Mass., and Mike Bobel and Charles B. Round of Rhode Island gained the quarterfinal round yesterday in the New England amateur golf tourney at the country club.

The elimination of Bobby Grant, of Wethersfield, 1932 New England champion, by 18-year-old Round, Rhode Island state junior titleholder, and the victory of Doyle, the last of the survivors of the Massachusetts brigade, marked the match play yesterday.

Grant, hard pressed in the morning to conquer Guy Hayes, Harvard varsity player, in a 19-hole battle, fell before Round in the afternoon by the decisive score, 5 and 4. Doyle put out Herman Goldberger, Yale team player from Woodland, Mass., 3 and 2, in the morning, and won on the eighteenth hole from W. S. Meany, recent metropolitan amateur champion, 1 up.

Another of the Connecticut hopes fell in the afternoon when Burt Resnik of Yale was defeated in an extra-hole match by Mike Bobel, Rhode Island open champion, after the contestants received a verdict by telephone from Herbert Jacques, president of the United States Golf Association. On the thirteenth hole, Resnik hit the longest ball, and played the one his caddy checked. Robel discovered, however, that Resnick had played his ball. Resnik brought the ball back and played his own, and they halved the hole in fours. The U. S. G. A. official ruled no penalty after the New England officials referred the matter to him.

Resnik won easily in the morning from Joe Lynch, Blue Hill, Mass., a member of the Georgetown University team, 7 and 6, and who was rated one of the favorites at the start of the afternoon round.

Clare, the medalist, advanced without much effort. The New Haven entrant conquered H. H. Mandley Jr., the youthful Wethersfield golfer, 3 and 1, in the morning, and then put out R. T. Sprinkle, Maine, 5 and 4. Sprinkle rested in the morning as F. A. Finn, New Hampshire champion defaulted in order to attend a banquet in his honor at Manchester.

Buffalo Rinks Capture Lawn Bowling Trophies

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 1 (AP)—Buffalo rinks captured major honors at the twenty-fourth international lawn bowling tournament here last night, winning the Reid trophy, emblematic of international rink supremacy and the secondary prize, the Frontier trophy. The championship was won by the John M. Boyce rink and the Frontier went to the William Stanley Hayes four.

The Reid rink of Niagara Falls, Ont., was eliminated in the semi-finals for the Reid trophy. The final was between the J. S. Stevens rink of Orlando, Fla., and the Boyce four, the score being 22 to 13.

In the competition for the Frontier Cup the Hamilton, Ont., Fernleighs, Skip Smye, also went through to the final. The score was Hayes rink 21, Fernleighs 12.

In an all-Canadian final the Richard rink of Port Colborne, Ont., won a close match from the Wood four of St. Catharines, Ont. The score was 11 to 7.

Miss Hemphill Medalist

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Aug. 1 (AP)—Kathryn Hemphill of Columbia, S. C., began defense of her title in the Biltmore Forest women's invitational golf tournament yesterday by capturing medal honors in the qualifying round with an 80. Marian Miley scored an 87.

International League

Results July 31

Albany 3, Rochester 2.
Newark 5, Montreal 3.
Baltimore 9, Toronto 1.
Other game postponed.

Pacific Coast League

Results July 31

Missions 3, San Francisco 2.
Portland 6, Sacramento 2.
Seattle 6, Oakland 3.
Los Angeles 7, Hollywood 2.

Southern Association

Results July 31

New Orleans 9, Memphis 4.
Atlanta-3, Knoxville 2.
Little Rock 4, Birmingham 3.
Nashville 5, Chattanooga 4.

Sporting Around the Hub

LONGWOOD'S historic Bowl singles hit a new low last year when eight lesser lights reached the quarterfinal round, but a turn for the better is seen as the entry list mounts for the forty-second annual tournament, beginning Monday at Chestnut Hill. In the last two seasons 16 different players have filled the brackets in the rounds of eight, while in the last six Bowl tournaments there have been no fewer than 36 different players in the quarterfinals.

While Clifford Sutter may not enter the Longwood play next week, as he is contemplating a trip South, the promised appearance of men like Wilmer Allison, John Van Ryn, Frankie Parker, Bitsy Grant and Donald Budge assure a higher grade of competition than has been true for many seasons, and others, like Wilmer Hines, for instance, who beat Parker at Crescent and Sea Bright in the last fortnight, add class to the competition.

When play begins Monday at the Longwood turf, there will be a greater galaxy of stars than has been true for many seasons. This applies not only to the men's division, but also to the feminine side. Already a total of 80 entries has been filed for the two tournaments, so that Referee Henry Guild will need good weather to get the play finished on time.

Mrs. Henry Guild is in charge of the women's play, and she is awaiting word whether Elizabeth M. Ryan, the great doubles expert, will come to Boston next week for the team events. Sarah H. Palfrey, who has been resting since her strenuous play abroad, today stated that she believes that she will be able to play next week, and Carolin Babcock, the Los Angeles girl who beat Helen Jacobs in the Sea Bright final, is a definite entry. Josephine Cruickshank, another Wightman cupper, is also entered, as is Mrs. John Van Ryn, which insures the presence of at least four of the first 10.

Mrs. Whitfield Painter, Kay Winthrop, Jane Sharp and other top-notchers are entered for the singles and doubles—in fact, there are eight Californians, two Texans and a scattering of players from all sections of the country. Miss Jacobs will rest next week in preparation for the defense of her national title at Forest Hills the following week, but this almost makes the Longwood tournament a wide-open event. Winners for the first few years include: 1933, Alice Marble; 1932, Mrs. Van Ryn; 1931,

Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

On With the Rembrandt Tam and the Pierrot Ruff!

Fashions—Foods
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Paris Fashions Go French

Fewer Dollars Result in Frocks More Parisien

By Elene Foster
Paris Fashion Correspondent of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Paris

"'TIS an ill wind that blows nobody good," and it really seems, "from where we sit," as though the financial depression, the devaluation of the dollar and what not, which is keeping the great army of American buyers at home, may result in a veritable rennaissance of real French dressmaking. With their desire to please the buyers from the United States by making models on American lines, the Parisian fashion creators were fast losing their individuality. Paris couture, therefore, was deteriorating from an artistic to a purely commercial business.

The absence of the majority of the American buyers, however, has compelled the Paris designers to turn their attention to their French clientele with the result that the latest models of the Parisian dressmaking houses show a noticeable return to that "elegant simplicity" which, in former days, was the keynote of French couture. This return to real, Parisian dressmaking, unalloyed by foreign influence, will doubtless prove the salvation of this great French industry. It will also mean an increase of American trade in French models; for the Americanizing of French fashions, instead of helping the sale of French models in America, has hindered it. American women were unwilling to pay the high prices (caused by the high tariff and the devaluation of the dollar) which were demanded for French models, which, after all, were not so very different from those made in America. The return to the old French standards, however, is pretty certain to bring about a demand among American women of means for frocks which are distinguished and "different" and bear the old French hall-mark of distinction, simplicity and "chic."

And now let's talk about our autumn clothes. It's a bit too early to forecast the winter fashions. I shall be able to tell you all about the new models next month after the winter collections have been shown; but one can make a few good guesses from the trend of the last collections and from the models worn in Paris during the Grande Semaine.

First, as to hats, the reign of the very small beret is really over at last. Women have found the wide-brimmed hat so flattering that they will have naught of its little sisters. Realizing this, we have been wondering what would happen when the wide brim of the winter hat met the high fur collar of the winter coat, but it appears that the milliners have already solved this problem by launching a lovely, big, floppy, velvet tam, aptly named "the Rembrandt." This made its début at the fêtes of the "Grande Semaine" and it has proved quite as picturesque, just as becoming and far more practical than the summer "cart wheel," for it can be adapted to suit any face and its soft folds cannot possibly interfere with the high fur collar. So here, mesdames, is your first autumn hat, and if you will wear a "Pierrot Ruff" made of the same velvet with your plain woolen tailored frock or suit, you will have a charming costume for the first cool days.

Chic and Becoming

The "Pierrot Ruff" is a most becoming accessory. It is simply a full, double box-pleated ruche of velvet or heavy silk tied at the front with a bow of the same material. Velvet is the favorite material and it is often lined with a contrasting color. Mainbocher, for example, makes a ruff in black velvet lined with bright green and tied with a black velvet bow, which is worn with a plain black woolen frock, a black velvet hat with a green cockade and black suede gloves with gauntlets faced with green.

But to return for a moment to the subject of autumn hats, there is every indication that the crowns will continue low and round and the brims of varying widths, small for the street and wider for the afternoon, and all worn tip-tilted forward, exposing the entire back of the head, thus demanding a more elaborate coiffure—rows of little curls or tiny rolls in place of the smooth waves. The return of long hair is rumored, but so long as one can indulge in curls and curlycues, I doubt if the "bun" or the "psyche knot" will make a successful appeal to the discriminating woman who knows what is feminine and becoming.

The smaller hats have a tendency toward an oval shape with the narrow part at the front. Maria Guy takes the motif of the Scotch Highlanders' cap for her latest models, pinching both the crown and the brim into a point at the front. One model which I like particularly, is of soft, black felt with a flat, narrow brim raised at one side with a long plume of green coq feathers drooping underneath.

Return of Smooth-Faced Materials

The return of smooth-surfaced materials in place of the crêpey weaves which have been so much in vogue, is assured for the winter, and broadcloth, which made its reappearance in the spring collections, is pretty sure to be a prime favorite for the winter costume. Satin, too, played such an important rôle in the evening models of the last collections, that it is reasonably sure to be carried on into the models designed for dressy afternoon, as well as for evening gowns, for the coming season. Velvet is sure to be one of the outstanding winter materials and small wonder when one sees the exquisite new varieties which the manufacturers are showing. Most of these are absolutely noncrushable and many are washable as well.

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

This Ensemble in Pussy-Willow Gray Woolen Material With the Interesting Neckline Is Intended for Autumn in Town. From Mirande.

The new autumn street frocks are strictly tailored and cut on diagonal lines, and buttons form their principal trimming—good, big, shiny buttons of black or colored cellaphin, often with a belt to match. The frock by Madame Bruyere in the sketch is an excellent example of what the smart Parisienne is wearing. Plain, rather tight, long sleeves are the rule for these simple street frocks, and, as a matter of fact, I am quite sure that it is safe to predict a return of this type of sleeve for both frocks and coats designed for street wear. The day of the exaggerated shoulder and the big, draped sleeve is over. Smart French women never did approve of them, for they took away from the slim line of the silhouette. The skirt of the street frock, while still preserving the snug hipline, will have quite a bit more fullness, in the form of inverted pleats or fan pleats, placed well below the knee. Mme. Bruyere is making a skirt which has the appearance of a "wraparound," but which actually has a very deep fold or pleat, either at the front or at one side, which has the merit of giving the slim line while still allowing breadth for walking.

A Little Gadget

And speaking of Madame Bruyere, she has a little "gadget" which will be of interest to the younger woman—a band of narrow, grosgrain ribbon, bright blue, green or red, which is tied around the neck forming a little "choker" with a small bow with long ends at the back. Often the same color is repeated in a bow which ties the plain, woolen belt or in a bright button or two at the wrists. This gives a bright touch to the plain, woolen frock.

Dyed fur has already been used in the summer collections and will, no doubt, be featured even more for the autumn costume. Blue, either in navy or a dark, Delft shade is the favorite color. The accompanying sketch of a costume by Lucien Lelong shows a loose jacket of dyed Breitschwanz (which we call broadtail) worn with a skirt of the same shade of fine woolen material. Silver fox dyed a deep, rich blue is a favorite trimming for the dressy afternoon coat and for the evening wrap.

Judging by the autumn coats which have already been shown, the full-length semifitted type is returning to favor supplanting the loose, "swagger" coat which was so popular during the spring and summer. These coats with their long, plain sleeves and perfectly molded shoulders have always been the favorite of the smart Parisienne.

Natural blossoms will be worn for the evening during the coming winter. Madame Ardanse, who has always used these in place of artificial flowers, made an important feature in her last collection of bracelets, necklets and corsage bouquets of tiny little roses and other small flowers. Some of these were dyed to suit the color scheme of the costume, others were in their natural colors, but all had been treated with a chemical which kept them fresh for several days.

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Coat-Dress at Left Is an Indispensable Item of the Autumn Wardrobe. Madame Bruyere Has Designed This in Black Jersey for the First Cool Days. Dyed Fur Is One of the Novelties of This Summer Which Is Sure to Be Carried Into the Autumn and Winter. The Cape of Breitschwanz, at Right, Dyed Navy, Is Worn With a Navy Broadcloth Skirt and White Satin Blouse. From Lucien Lelong.

Old Gowns in New Guises

Frocks and Accessories Emerge From the Closet

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

NEVER discard a garment until you are sure that it has given every hour of service it is capable of giving. Often the garment which hangs limp and useless in the closet is only pausing between acts.

Brand new coats, hats, scarves, negligees, underwear, and accessories often await only a skillful hand and a vivid imagination to be conjured out of those discarded garments which look as if they were halfway to the rag-bag.

It is not magic, though it may seem to be. It is only common sense, natural ability, and the ability to apply oneself to the problem at hand. If you can sew a straight seam and rip, you have started well on the way toward the goal of a crisp new wardrobe. The rest will unfold as you go along. Many home-dressmakers have the idea that a coat is the last word of difficult sewing, and yet the dressmaker who is not at all above the average, can, with only a little practice, master the problem. And if making a coat seems difficult, making over a coat, they feel, must be the pinnacle of achievement. Not at all! Again, if you can rip and sew a straight seam the rest will follow. But you must go about it systematically. There are very few coats that are not capable of giving service twice as long as they would have you believe. Any coat made of material which can be used on both sides, can be turned. Rip a small place in the lining, and peek at the inner works. If the material is reversible, you practically have a new coat.

In making a coat over, the first consideration is the evenness of the seams. You must not pucker, stretch, nor wrinkle a seam. You will not do this if you are careful not to stretch them when you rip, and not to pull them when you sew. Rip one seam at a time, turn it and baste it with small, even stitches. In this way your garment will never be ripped entirely apart and you will not be bewildered in matching pieces. If the seams have been enforced with pieces of tape, or buckram, or lining, put these back as you found them.

If the coat needs a new lining, it is very simple to cut it by basting or pinning the old pieces on the new material so that the old will serve for a pattern for the new.

New dresses evolve themselves from old ones in amazing ways. They, too, may be turned. But if you wish to have a change in style, you may make them into entirely different affairs. For instance, evening dresses make charming blouses for those new bolero suits which have become so popular. Use the blouse of the evening dress, lifting it on the shoulder, and cutting a new neck line. Then you may make smart new sleeves from the skirt of the dress. Street dresses partly worn may be turned, washed, or dyed, and combined with other dresses. Dainty underwear and luxurious negligees may be made from outmoded evening dresses. A flounce of chiffon or tulle will make up for the shortness of skirt, and long flowing sleeves may be added. Negligees are so fanciful that almost anything you do to piece them out will look like a new smart idea.

If you have any bright-colored pieces left over, do not throw them out. Belts, scarves, collars and cuffs of contrasting color will often brighten a wear-worn dress. If you have a piece left over when you remodel your coat, you may make the smartest of hats. Buy a pattern and follow directions. From a colorful square of chiffon or silk you may make a handkerchief that will give character to the whole outfit. Clever women are even making gloves to go with new costumes. And well they may, for gloves were never so fanciful and so decorative as they are now. They are not inexpensive to buy, but with a good pattern the correct size, they are not hard to make and cost next to nothing. In this way one may have a matching pair of gloves for each costume.

We are passing through an era of accessories. Every dress insists on playing several rôles. A collar, a belt, a kerchief, a tiny cape, a bow, a bunch of flowers and you will have a different dress. This is very fortunate for the home dressmaker. For all of these may be made at home, even the bunch of flowers. And they will almost evolve themselves from the scrap bag.

Hats will do the most amazing things when in the hands of a skillful trainer. And best of all, it does not take years of practice to attain this skill. Observe, rip a few hats apart; practice with one or two discarded hats, and you have the art—at your finger tips. Felt hats may be steamed and cleaned and well brushed. Or if they are faded, they may be turned inside out. Straw hats come out of the renovating process with an entirely new disposition. For they may be reshaped and reblocked and recolored so that their own milliner would never know them. To reblock the crown of a straw hat use damp newspapers. Mold and shape these to the size and shape you wish for your new hat, then mold the hat over them and leave the hat to dry.

If your furs are shabby there is still hope for them. They may be cut down and remodeled, and even patched. This is not nearly so difficult as it sounds. To patch a fur, first outline the shabby spot with a white basting, then cut a paper pattern the size and shape of the desired patch. Choose another piece of fur with the same grain, cut with a razor blade (always cut fur with a razor blade) and insert the new piece with over and over stitches.

Making over clothes is a delightful game. It takes no more time and effort to learn it than it does to learn to play bridge or any other game. And the results or rather the prizes are unbelievably satisfactory. If you try it you will wonder why you never tried it before.

Among Canada's New Citizens

New Settlers Preserve Old World Crafts

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Vancouver, B. C.

CANADA might now be referred to as a cosmopolitan country. From all parts of the world settlers have come—"the new Canadians,"—to develop land, to establish homes and to become good citizens of their adopted country.

In recent years, there has been a contest throughout Saskatchewan and Manitoba, sponsored by the Canadian National Railways, to ascertain the contribution new Canadians of our prairie provinces are making toward life and progress in their community and to stimulate further activities in citizenship.

The results are most surprising. Some of the old Canadians can learn many lessons in thrift, industry, cleanliness and love of beauty from these, our newer settlers from eastern European countries. Their contribution to citizenship is most valuable.

The judges have traveled many miles a day to inspect the communities of these newer citizens. In most places, English is spoken very little among the older people and it is necessary to carry on conversation through an interpreter, but the judges are received most cordially, and homes are opened for inspection. The farms, barns, implements, agricultural developments, homes, arts and handicrafts are judged.

With much pride, chests are opened and the patient industry of years is displayed. It is found that nearly every home is furnished in ways that link the old and new. Here a piece of prized furniture, there a piece of finely worked linen, and all around, cleanliness and hospitality. The older generation is still working as in days of yore, weaving, embroidering, knitting, while the younger, speaking in the English tongue, is adapting itself to new homes and lands.

Industry and forethought seem to be the general characteristics of most of these people. In one of the Dukhobor communities, the judges were surprised to find in one home, as many as fourteen cradles hanging from the ceiling. In them were fourteen babies whose mothers were at work in the fields. But one mother was left in charge. Each cradle had a long rope attached to it and fastened on the arm of the busy little woman so that as she moved about her daily work, and her arm moved swiftly, the babies were rocked. Thus was shown the spirit of cooperation among the members of this community.

In many districts, handicrafts are utilized in new ways. Old embroidery patterns, used in former days on men's shirts and other wearing apparel, have been transferred to make table runners, shopping bags and so on. The judges have shown these across Canada and great has been the demand for them. How proud these women are that their handicraft is shown and used throughout the Dominion!

The judges have also visited the community demonstrations and schools. In the former, they find a great tendency toward preserving the folk songs and dances of their homelands, and even the younger generation participates in these whole-heartedly in preference to adapting the modern dancing. They find that young members of the New Canadian group are keen enthusiasts of dramatic work, also. Patiently and persistently they work, and a regular Little Theater movement has been started in the various communities.

The children in the schools are seen to be alert, obedient, and eager for education. In one district, a young Hungarian girl goes out to the fields with her books under her arm. Her family cannot afford to send her to school to take her twelfth grade work. They are engaged in sheep farming and she works in the fields as a shepherdess. But undaunted, however, she is getting her twelfth grade by correspondence. Out into the fields she carries her books, and although she is a faithful shepherdess, she is also an eager student.

"Hard?" she replies to the questioners. "Oh yes, sometimes. It is physics I find the hardest. Sometimes I do not understand it. I must memorize. I long to work out the experiments in a laboratory, and some day I shall see everything," and great hope glowed in her eyes. Thus a young Hungarian girl is doing her share toward making another good citizen for Canada.

The judges note that music is a characteristic of most of these settlers. In one home, there is a family of 12, not well off by any means, but saving every cent to give the children music. They all play some instrument and all are members of the school orchestra. Another family of 15 shows the same love for music. The instruments played in this home are the violin, guitar, zither, piano and organ. A schoolteacher is not engaged in their community unless he or she can teach the guitar to as many children as can afford to buy one, so eager are these people for music.

Thus new and industrious citizens are growing up in our land, learning our language, learning our customs. When asked if they like Canada, a great light comes into their eyes. Earnestly and honestly they reply:

"Oh yes! We are glad we came!"

The older Canadians, too, are glad that they came, and as each generation grows up, doing its part for citizenship, it is hoped that a better international feeling will be the result of cooperation in a new land.

VERA E. CROSS.

Amateur Wood Carving

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS sometimes desirable to have, for some particular placement in the home, an object of usefulness or adornment that is of more value and possesses more beauty than those one can afford to buy. Wood carving can, in many instances, pleasantly and economically satisfy this need, and it likewise is a pleasant occupation for either the experienced worker or for an amateur of intelligence and vision.

Tools

In carving simple designs, the writer successfully worked with a pocket knife and a set of six regular carving tools, including a V cutter, U cutter, bevel chisel, straight chisel and curved gouge. These tools were 5½ inches long with wooden handles comfortable to grip. For extensive operations in wood carving, tools of additional sizes and shapes may be obtained as the necessity appears to arise. Carving files are often used. They have the shapes of sculptors' tools and are used to put the finishing touches on fine, delicate carvings. The use of a sharp knife is helpful since the first cuts made with the blade guide the course of the regular carving blades.

The writer keeps her tools continually keen-edged with India cutting oilstones. Good cutting condition of blades is of utmost importance. Clean, sharp outlines and crisp surface treatments are utterly impossible with dull tools.

Metal clamps are useful in holding the work securely. Some carvers hold the work down with the left hand—always back of the cutting tool. At no time should the hand be held in front of the carving, for two reasons. First, it obstructs the light. Second, the beginner's hand is likely to slip and the blade would strike the left hand.

Soft lead pencils, thumb tacks and fine glass paper are also requisite.

For the beginner basswood is perhaps the best medium. It is similar to the English limewood and the German lindenwood. It is advisable to have the wood larger than the design so that any clamps used will not mar the carved portions. The excess wood can later be cut away with a coping or hand fret saw.

Transferring the Design

A clean and simple method of transferring the design from the paper pattern to the wood is by means of new black carbon paper coated on both sides. Make sure that the carbon is beneath every part of the pattern. Fasten the pattern securely to the wood with thumb tacks, else the pattern will slip. Exercise care not to rub the hand over the transferred design, else the waxy impression will be rubbed out.

There are three advantages in tracing with a good soft lead pencil. First, the lead can be kept rubbed to a fine point with glass paper. Secondly, the carbon paper being coated on both sides, an impression is left on the back of the design as well as on the wood. Then if a reverse diagram is wanted, in order to make a matched pair of frames, the design may be laid face down on the wood, and the tracing done from the outline on the back. Third, one can tell what parts have been traced, and if any have been missed.

Many books have been written on wood carving, and are available at public libraries, but one hour's practical work with a small set of tools, the writer found, brings better results than poring over technical instructions.

Whitewoods may be stained such colors as brown, green or black, then given two coats of polish. A good polish is made by first dissolving shredded beeswax in spirits of turpentine, then mixing the resulting emulsion with equal quantities of boiled oil and turpentine. A good commercial stain and polish may be used instead. A favorite way to finish walnut carving is to oil, dry and rub it, then give one coat of brush polish. Follow this with fine glass paper. Lastly rub with beeswax and turpentine.

Refrigerator Cake

This tasty dessert may appeal to those who like the flavor of coffee but wish to avoid caffein:

2 eggs, separated
¼ cup sugar
1 tablespoon cocoa
½ cup evaporated milk or cream
½ cup strong kaffee-hag
¼ teaspoon vanilla
Lady fingers.

Beat egg yolks slightly. Add sugar, cocoa, then milk and the kaffee mixture and beat until smooth. Cook in double boiler about five minutes stirring until thick. Fold in beaten egg whites, add vanilla and cool until slightly thick. Line a mold with lady fingers and kaffee mixture alternately. Chill in refrigerator. May be served with whipped cream.

Kitchen Kinks
From Our Readers

For a "Walking" Chair

Have you ever had a rocking chair that "walked"? To prevent this, glue a strip of velvet underneath the rockers.

Mrs. R. V. J. Idaho

Department Store Restaurants

Versatility and Executive Ability Demanded

Women in Food Work Series—8

By Hazel Young
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE shopper who punctuates a busy day in town by lunching at her favorite department store little realizes the multitudes of people who are fed in places of this type all over the United States. Woodward and Lothrop of Washington, D. C., serves several thousand people each day in its Fountain Room, Cafeteria and Tea Room, of which Alice E. Webster is the manager. Miss Webster, like most successful people, is enthusiastic about her job, enjoying every phase of it from buying the flowers at market to supervising the five departments which are her responsibility.

According to Miss Webster, her first interest in food work dates back to her childhood admiration of the waitresses' stiff white shirtwaists and starched billowing aprons of that day. At least she decided then and there to go into this field of work, and this early decision finally culminated in a year of study at Simmons College. Following this were hectic but valuable years in college and hotel cafeterias—hard years, but adding to the store of self-reliance and organizing ability which were later to be such necessary qualifications. This training began to bear fruit when Miss Webster became food buyer at the Allies' Inn, that unique eating place in Washington, D. C. Getting up early in the morning and driving down past the White House in her little roadster, personally to select the fruits, vegetables, meats and fish, was her first item on the day's list. Then back to the busy cafeteria, to don a fresh frock and play the gracious hostess to hundreds of hungry patrons. It certainly made a versatile job.

From buyer, Miss Webster was promoted to assistant manager, which position she filled for four years. She left to organize the Tea Room which Woodward and Lothrop was installing for its patrons. Conferences with the architect, selecting equipment and furnishings and choosing the personnel for an undertaking of this size were fascinating pursuits. Engaging a dining room supervisor who knew correct table service in every detail, who could select and train 50 waitresses and six hostesses, who could install a system of laundry control and could properly care for linen and silver was one of the personnel problems. Equally important was the necessity for getting the right person for production manager. This person must have high food standards, a real love of working with food and should be able to buy and plan menus from the market offerings and the ice-box contents. For every position just the right person should be chosen, from Ella, the all important first cook, down the line in all the varying needs of a work of this scope.

The large kitchen at Woodward and Lothrop's produces food for the Fountain Room eight floors below, serving about 2500 people daily; and for the Cafeteria, which serves 600 employees, and the Tea Room, serving about an equal number of patrons. In addition, a commodious modern bakery is maintained which supplies all breads, pies, cakes, cookies and puddings to the above departments and to two bakery counters.

Housekeeping Ability Enlarged

When the thousands of visitors go back from Washington to their homes in every corner of the nation, one of the things which they may well mention is the delicious and interesting meals which they have enjoyed at this store. This furnishes just one more proof of the soundness of the theory that woman's knowledge and love of housekeeping fostered down through the generations can be successfully transferred and worked out to a large-scale business.

Another Simmons girl who has an interesting job is Helen Zons, tea room manager at Joseph Horne's in Pittsburgh. Department store work to Miss Zons has an added fascination because of the coöperation of the restaurant with the various store promotions. For example, if the children's department is promoting a birthday sale, the restaurant may feature a special children's birthday luncheon. If the fashion galleries are having a showing, the restaurant may serve a fashion tea and may even set the tea tables up in the department itself, the patrons enjoying tea while the manikins display the latest styles. The restaurant may also become a center of social activities, in much the same manner as a club, serving matinée luncheons and afternoon bridge teas, the hostess being relieved of all details as the tea room provides a party hostess to plan the menus, arrange the flowers and supervise the service. The hostess may also do her entertaining at home, Joseph Horne's restaurant taking all responsibility for arrangements. She may have the menu planned for her, may buy the food already prepared and may be furnished with waitresses to serve the meal.

Managing a department store restaurant is never monotonous and calls into play the greatest versatility and powers of imagination.

A Chain of Markets

There is in Rochester, N. Y., a chain of food markets, Wegman's, which handles all kinds of food products but specializes in fresh fruits and vegetables. Four years ago in their South Clinton Avenue store, they made a decided innovation when they installed in one end of their market an up-to-date cafeteria. Elisabeth Law of Boston was engaged as manager. Graduating from Simmons, she was for several years with Child's Company restaurants in New York, Boston and Milwaukee, acting as food supervisor. This was followed by similar work at Stouffer's in Pittsburgh. Experience in these busy places was a good preliminary for the bustling activity of a city market. Miss Law has definite ideas of how a commercial eating place should be run. She thinks that fancy dishes and complicated cookery may have their place but not in the every-day diet of the American business man and woman. She likes to hire clean wholesome workers and to train them to her methods.

The food at Wegman's is just good, simple food, well cooked by women—home-cooked food in the real sense of that much abused phrase. The freshest vegetables cooked to just the right moment, taken from the fire, plenty of good butter added and ready for the hungry patron. In Miss Law's kitchen a constant race is on, cooking the food in small quantities as it is done in the home kitchen, keeping always just ahead of the demand of the cafeteria counter.

And to show you that these women can also prepare food in large quantities they often cook 100 Virginia hams to supply the day's demand at the delicatessen counter and to go with this ham they make 350 pounds of potato salad almost any summer morning.

Feeding five people or 500 is relatively the same. The woman who carries on successfully the larger task simply reflects a little more clearly those fundamental qualities of honesty and steadfastness of purpose, intelligence and wisdom which are the heritage of all.

Next Week—The Field of Food Research.

Pectin for Jelly

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Chop fine in a meat grinder
¼ pound orange pith (the white pulpy substance between the yellow rind and juicy part of the fruit). Cover this with
½ pint cold water and
2 tablespoons lemon juice. Let this stand 5 hours. Then add
1¼ pints cold water and allow to stand overnight. In the morning boil 10 minutes and strain through a cloth.

To use this for making such fruits as strawberry and pineapple jell add 1 cup of above to 1 cup fruit juice. Bring to a boil and add ½ pound sugar and boil until it jells.

Peaches and Pecans

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Soften
1 tablespoon gelatine in
¼ cup cold water. Add
1 cup boiling water,
¾ cup sugar and
A few drops of lemon juice. Let stand until it begins to set. Then add
4 cups sliced peaches and
½ cup pecan meats. Set in ice-box to chill and stiffen. Serve with whipped cream. Serves four to six.

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Listed Stock Quotations •

Stocks Make Substantial Advances All Along the Line

• Commodity and Money Markets

Stock Quotations Go Forward Again In Quiet Market

Specialties Make the Best Gains While General Tone Is Firm

By Forrest Price

Up they go again.

Stocks didn't stop advancing today until they got up one to four points above last night's closings.

Specialties were most conspicuous in the advance.

But traders did not seem to be reaching for stocks. It was a natural rise without any special news development to cause it.

Total transactions for the day were about 775,000 shares—a rather quiet session considering the substantial gains.

Such specialties as Cuban American Sugar preferred, California Packing, American Smelting, Hercules Powder, Homestake Mining and U. S. Smelting showed advances of 2 to 4 points before the day was over.

Then the old standbys including American Telephone, U. S. Steel, General Motors, American Sugar Refining and others got up one to two points. Even the rails which were under special pressure Tuesday gave a good account of themselves.

Advances were the general rule among the bond issues. A conspicuous exception to the better tone was weakness in U. S. Governments—just why is hard to explain. The rails were surprisingly strong among the corporate liens. Both utilities and industrials were steady to firm. Foreign issues were quiet and prices mixed.

Among the commodities, strength of the grains was an outstanding feature. Prices moved up 2 cents a bushel for corn and 3 cents for wheat before profit-taking set in. Cotton was higher at the start but later succumbed to realizing sales. Silver was higher and rubber slightly lower.

It is not difficult to find some cheering news in second quarter steel earnings statements even in face of current low production. Leading producers report the largest profits for that period in several years.

Conservatism of the U. S. Steel Corp. was shown in the declaration of the 50-cent dividend on the preferred although it had a net profit of $1.48 a share on that issue in the second quarter. There is now an accumulation of $8.75 a share on the senior stock.

Inland Steel Company declared a dividend of 25 cents a share, the first payment in more than two years.

Another gain in electric-power production last week was reported today by the Edison Electric Institute—another encouraging sign.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1 (AP)—Financial markets generally displayed an upward trend today despite the lack of fresh news incentives and a continuance of trading dullness.

Stocks stepped up fractions to around 3 or more points, as various operators picked up selected issues on the theory that "something" must happen to pull the list out of its stalemate. Many European and domestic situations, however, were still cloudy, and there was no rush of buyers on the slow ascent.

Shares of U. S. Smelting and Homestake got up about 3 points each, and other metals up a point or so included Howe Sound, American Smelting, Dome, McIntyre and Alaska Juneau. California Packing advanced 2 to a new high for the year, and Armour of Illinois preferred (new) gained more than 3.

Standard Issues High

Among others, up 1 to around 2, were American Telephone, U. S. Steel common and preferred, du Pont, American Sugar Refining, Auburn, Corn Products, American Can, Borden, Chrysler, Case, Allied Chemical, Westinghouse, American Commercial Alcohol, Schenley, Johns-Manville, Santa Fe, Union Pacific and United Fruit.

The rails and utilities were quiet. Weight Aeronautical jumped 5 points in scattered 10-share transactions. United Aircraft and Douglas steadied.

Most commentators were extremely cautious in their forecasts of equity movements, pointing out that about all that can be said stock-marketwise is that selling pressure appears to have tapered off and a gradual technical recovery over the next few days is entirely within the grounds of probability.

Government Bonds Soft

Bond prices displayed a firm tone today, with the exception of U. S. Government obligations, and small gains were general throughout other sections of the domestic list.

U. S. Governments were traded in fairly heavy volume. Liberty 3½s were steady, but almost all other issues were soft, with losses ranging up to 3-16 of a point.

In the corporate list, gains far outnumbered declines, especially in the rails and utilities. Northern Pacific 4s moved a point higher, while fractional advances were registered by Alleghany 5s, St. Paul 5s, Erie 5s, Southern Pacific 4½s and many other issues. Santa Fe 4s and Pennsylvania 4½s dipped slightly.

Among utilities, International Telephone and Postal Telegraph liens made a good showing. American & Foreign Power 5s and Pacific Gas 5s were a little higher.

Industrials were steady, with changes limited to minor fluctuations either side of the previous close. National Dairy 5¼s, Standard Oil of New York 4½s and Youngstown Sheet & Tube 5s eased, while Goodyear 5s, Shell Union 5s and Texas Corp. 5s improved.

The foreign list was featured by gains of around 2 points in Argentine obligations and a drop of more than a point in German Government 5½s. Other issues were quiet.

Bon Ami Co. Profit

NEW YORK, Aug. 1 (AP)—Bon Ami Co. had net profit in the first six months of $544,620 compared with $543,977 in the first half of 1933.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last	Aug. 1	July 31
11⅛	6		Adams Express	1100	7	6½	7	6¼	
34½	16	1	Adams Millis	400	26	25	26	24¾	
11¾	7¾		Addressograph	200	8¾	8	8¾		
47⅝	3½		Advance Rumely	100	3½	3½	3½	3⅜	
9¾	5¾	.60	Affiliated Prod	100	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
106½	91¾	3f	Air Reduction	100	99½	99½	99	99	
23⅞	17	.60	Alaska-Juneau	3400	21½	19⅜	21	19⅜	
5¼	1⅜		Alleghany Corp	2700	2½	2	2	2	
16½	8½		Allegh pf ww xxx	500	8½	7¾	8½		
14⅜	5¼		Alleghany pf xw	100	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝		
160⅜	120	6	Allied Chem	600	126	125	126	124⅜	
23⅜	10⅜		Allis Chalmers	1800	12¼	11¾	12¼	11½	
7¾	2½		Amal Leather	300	2¾	2½	2⅝	2½	
55⅝	41½	2	Amerada	1100	45	43¾	45	43½	
38	25¼		Am Ag Ch Del	400	30½	29¼	30½	28¾	
28¼	12⅝		Am Bank Note	400	14¾	14¾	14¾	14½	
50½	40	3	Am Bank Note pf	10	44½	44½	44½	43	
13½	7		Am Beet Sugar	1600	10	9¼	9¾	8¾	
72⅜	46½		Am Beet Sug pf	60	60	58¼	60	56¼	
38	19⅞	.80	Am Brake S&F	400	23½	23	23½	22	
107⅜	90¼	4	Am Can	2200	95¼	94	95	93⅞	
148½	126½	7	Am Can pf	100	144	144	144		
33⅜	12		Am Car & Fdry	1400	15¼	14⅜	14⅝	14¼	
56½	34		Am Car & F pf	100	56	56	56	55	
60¾	46¼	3	Am Chicle	100	58⅜	58⅜	58⅜	58	
62½	20¾		Am Com Alcohol	1300	24½	23⅞	24⅜	23	
13⅜	4½		Am & For Pow	2700	5½	5	5½	5	
30	13¼		Am & For Pow pf	100	15	15	15	14½	
17½	6⅛		Am & For Pw 2pf	100	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝		
10½	3½		Am Hide & L	400	5¼	5	5¼	4¾	
42½	18¼		Am Hide & L pf	700	19½	17⅝	19½	18	
10	3½		Am Ice	400	4½	4¼	4½	4¼	
11	4¾		Am International	600	6½	5⅞	6	5¾	
10	4		Am La Fr pf	200	4¼	4	4		
38¾	15⅛		Am Locomotive	700	19	18	19	17	
10¼	3¼		Am Mach & Met	400	8½	8	8½	8	
10	4½		Am Mach & M ct	300	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	7¼	
27⅜	17		Am Metal	500	17½	17½	17½	16⅞	
35¾	21	1½	Am News	40	24	24	24		
12¼	4		Am Power & Lt	2100	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	4½	
26¼	11	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	300	13½	13½	13½	13¼	
29½	13	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	200	15	14¾	15	14½	
17⅜	10		Am Radiator	4500	11¾	10⅝	11½	10¾	
121	111½	7	Am Radiator pf	10	121¾	121¾	121½	122	
28¼	13½		Am Rolling Mill	6900	16⅝	15⅞	16⅛	15⅝	
58	36	4	Am Safety Razor	480	52	52	52	52½	
7⅜	2⅛		Am Seating	300	3	2¾	3	3	
25⅜	3⅝		Am Ship & Com	1100	1	1	1	1	
30	17⅜	2	Am Shipbuilding	10	21	21	21		
51¼	30¼		Am Smelt & Ref	7600	34⅜	32⅝	33⅞	32⅛	
125	100	11½	Am Smelt & R pf	400	120⅝	119½	120⅝	118	
16¼	7¼		Am Sm&R 6% pf	100	9½	9½	9½	9	
73⅝	51½	2	Atchison T&SF	9200	52	50	51¾	50¼	
90	70⅜	5	Atchison pf	500	84	83⅛	83⅛	83	
54⅛	25		Atl Coast Line	1200	27	25⅞	26¾	24½	
16	9		Atl Gulf & W I	400	5½	5	5¾	6	
35¼	21½	1	Atl Refining	2700	24¼	22⅞	23⅞	22⅜	
55⅞	35¼	1b	Atlas Powder	100	47	47	47		
16¼	7½		Atlas Tack	400	7¼	7	7		
57⅜	16⅜	2f	Auburn Auto	800	19	17	18	17	
16⅜	7		Austin Nichols	400	10¼	10	10¼	9¼	
10¾	3¾		Avlation Corp Del	2400	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	4¼	

—B—

16	6½		Baldwin Loco	3200	7½	7	7¼	7	
34½	13¼		Balt & Ohio	6100	15⅞	15	15¾	15	
111	95½	7	Bangor & Ar pf	10	109	109	109		
10	6		Barnsdall A	1500	7	6¾	6¾	6⅜	
28¾	10¼	.20	Beatrice Cream	200	13½	13½	13½	12¾	
15¼	8⅞		Belding Hem	900	11⅜	11	11⅜	10¾	
23⅞	9¾		Bendix Aviation	2900	12⅞	11¾	12⅜	11⅜	
19⅛	12⅛	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	1900	15¾	15¼	15¾	15½	
34¼	26	1½	Best & Co	300	30¼	30	30¼	29¾	
49¾	25¼	1¾	Bethlehem Steel	1900	28¾	27¼	28⅜	27½	
82	55		Beth Steel pf	900	61⅞	61¼	61¾	60½	
40	21	1b	Bigelow Sanford	40	21	20⅜	20⅜	21	
16¼	7½		Blaw Knox	500	8	7¾	8		
68¾	48	3	Bohn Alum & Br	500	54	53¼	54	52	
28¼	19¾	1.60f	Borden	1200	25¾	24⅞	25½	24½	
28⅜	16⅜		Borg Warner	1500	20½	19⅜	20½	19⅛	
19⅜	12	1.00b	Briggs Mfg	1900	15¼	14⅜	15	15⅜	
42	28¼		Brooklyn Man T	1200	37½	36	37½	35⅜	
8⅜	3⅜		Brooklyn Queens	200	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	
80½	59½	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	100	60¾	60¾	60¾	60	
9⅜	3½		Bucyrus Erie	300	4¼	4	4¼	3⅞	
5¾	3		Budd Mfg	2900	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	4⅛	
5⅜	2		Budd Wheel	200	2½	2½	2½		
19⅜	10½	.40	Burroughs Add	1800	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	11¼	
15¾	5⅛		Bush T Bldgs pf	10	12½	12½	12½	10½	
3	1½		Butte Cop & Zinc	300	2	2	2		
32¾	13¾		Byers	400	16	15	16	14½	

—C—

35¾	18¾	1½	Calif Packing	2400	37⅜	35¼	37⅜	34¾	
1¾	½		Callahan Z & L	400	¾	⅝	¾		
6⅜	2¾		Calumet & Hecla	900	3⅜	3½	3½	3¼	
29½	12½	1	Canada Dry	800	15¼	14¾	15¼	15	
18¼	11⅜		Canadian Pacific	2900	12¾	12½	12¾	12⅜	
38	28½	2	Cannon Mills	100	32	32	32		
39	26¾	3	Capital Admin pf	20	30½	30½	30½		
86¾	35		Case Thresh	2400	40¾	38¾	40	38	
33⅜	23½	1	Caterpillar Trac	900	26	25¼	26	24½	
44⅞	17⅜		Celanese Corp	2600	20½	19	20½	18¼	
4⅝	1⅛	.h	Celotex Co	100	1½	1½	1½		
4	1	.h	Celotex vtc	200	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛		
22⅜	6½	.h	Celotex Co pf	380	10	8	10	7	
32⅜	24	1½	Central Aguirre	100	28¼	28¼	28¾	29	
12⅜	6½		Century Ribbon	300	7	7	7		
31⅜	30½	.1b	Cerro de Pasco	8300	37	34¾	37	35¼	
7⅝	3¼		Certain-Teed	800	4⅞	4¾	4¾		
16½	6		Checker Cab Mfg	200	6	6	6		
48⅜	34	2½	Chesapeake Corp	900	40	39⅜	40	38¼	
48⅜	39½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	3800	43⅛	42⅜	43	42½	
11⅞	4		Chi & G W pf	400	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	4½	
6⅛	2½		Chi Mil & St P	800	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
13¼	3⅜		Chi Mil & St P pf	3400	4⅞	4½	4⅝	4¼	
15	4½		Chi & N western	2600	6	5⅞	6	5⅜	
28	8¼		Chi & N west pf	1500	11¼	10	11¼	10	
9⅝	3⅜		Chi Pneu Tool	900	5½	5	5	4⅜	
28¾	14¼		Chi Pneu T pf	600	17	15½	16¼	15	
30¾	19¼	1.50b	Chickasha Cot O	100	24⅜	24¼	24⅜		
11⅜	3¾		Childs Company	100	4½	4½	4½	4	
60⅜	32	1f	Chrysler	21800	35¼	33½	35⅛	33½	
24⅜	17¼	2	City Ice & Fuel	800	20¾	20	20¾	19⅜	
2⅜	1⅛		City Stores A	100	2¼	2¼	2¼		
21⅜	8¾	.80b	Clark Equipment	100	10½	10½	10½	10¼	
18⅛	9⅜	.50	Colgate-Palm-P	8400	15	14⅜	15	14⅝	
92¼	68½	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	100	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜	91	
28½	10		Collins & Aikman	1100	11¾	10⅞	11½	10⅜	
8¾	3⅜	.h	Colo Fuel & Ir	400	4⅜	4⅛	4¼	4¼	
40⅜	19		Colo & Southern	10	20	20	20		
19⅛	7¾		Columbia Gas	8600	9⅝	9⅛	9½	9⅜	
76¾	52	6	Columbia G pf A	100	66	65	66	65	
34¼	21½	1f	Columbia Pic vtc	800	25⅞	24⅞	25⅜	24⅜	
77¼	58	3	Columbian Garb	400	65½	63¾	65½	61¼	
25⅜	18⅝	1	Comm Credit	1400	27¼	26¾	27⅛	26¼	
50	38	3	Comm Cred A	100	46	46	46		
30	24	2	Com Cr 8% pf B	20	28	28	28	28	
59¾	35¾	2	Comm Inv Tr	2000	52¾	51	52¾	51	
36¾	15¾	.60	Comm Solvents	6900	17⅞	17	17⅝	16⅞	
3¾	1⅛		Comwlth & So	7800	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	1¾	
52¾	21½	6	Comwlth & S 6pf	200	37½	37	37½	36	
31¼	22	1.60	Congoleum Nairn	900	27⅜	26⅜	27⅜	26¾	
5¾	1⅝		Consol Film Ind	200	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¼	
17½	10¾	1g	Consol Film I pf	100	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	11½	
27⅛	25⅞		Consol Gas	8200	28⅞	27½	28¾	27½	
14¼	7¼	.28b	Consol Oil	8100	8½	8⅛	8½	8⅛	
2½	½		Consol Textile	900	⅞	¾	¾	¾	
5⅜	2⅜		Container B	100	3¼	3¼	3¼		
6⅜	2⅛		Cont Baking A	300	6⅛	6	6⅛		
2⅜	⅞		Cont Baking B	400	1	⅞	⅞	1	
64	46¼	4	Cont Baking pf	100	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜		
83¼	69½	3	Cont Can	1800	77¼	75¾	77¼	76½	
11⅜	6		Cont Dia Fibre	400	6⅜	6¼	6⅜		
35½	23⅜	1.20	Cont Insurance	200	28	27¾	28	27½	
2⅜	¾		Cont Motors	600	1	⅞	⅞	1	
22⅜	15¾	.25b	Cont Oil	6900	18¼	17⅜	18	17½	
84½	60¼	3	Corn Products	3600	63½	60⅞	63¼	61	
9⅞	3⅜	.h	Cream of Wheat	400	32	31¾	32	31¾	
17½	8		Crosley Radio	3100	16	14	15⅞	13½	
36¼	18¾		Crown Cork & S	1200	23⅞	23¼	23⅝	23¼	
41¼	35½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	100	40	40	40		
6⅝	3⅜		Crown Zellerbach	900	4¼	3⅞	4¼	3⅞	
38⅜	17		Crucible Steel	200	19½	19¼	19½	18	
3¼	1		Cuba Co	200	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1¼	
9⅞	3½		Cuban Am Sug	2600	7¼	6½	7	6½	
64	20½		Cuban Am S pf	340	59	56¾	58½	54½	
20⅜	5¾		Curtis Publishing	900	18⅞	18	18⅜	17⅞	
85¾	43½	2½g	Curtis Pub pf	100	80	80	80	79¼	
5¼	2½		Curtiss-Wright	5400	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	2¾	
12¼	5¼		Curtiss-Wright A	3700	8¾	8¼	8¾	7⅞	
21½	11		Cutler Hammer	400	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	12¾	

—D—

34⅛	10⅛		Deere & Co	3600	13¾	12½	13½	12¼	
15½	10¼	.20	Deere & Co pf	600	11½	11¼	11½	11	
73½	36½		Del & Hudson	300	40½	40½	40½	37½	
33¾	14		Del Lack & W	2800	16⅜	15	16⅜	14⅝	
13¼	4¼		Denver R G pf	400	5	4¾	5		
84	63½	4	Detroit Edison	500	70	70	70	68½	
34¼	28¼	1½	Diamond M pf	100	33½	33½	33½		
46¾	32	2f	Dome Mines	4700	42⅜	40¾	42¼	40½	
23	18	1.20	Dominion Stores	100	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	17¾	
28½	14¼		Douglas A	3400	18	17⅜	17⅝	17	
11	8½		Dresser A	100	10½	10½	10½		
11⅞	7		Dresser B	100	6¾	6¾	6¾		
103⅞	80	2.60	du Pont de Nem	7100	88⅜	86⅛	88⅛	85¾	
125	115	6	du Pont deb	200	124½	124½	124½	124½	
30	17½	1g	Durham Hos pf	10	24½	24½	24½		

—E—

123¾	41⅜		Eastern Roll Mill	600	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜		
101½	79	4	Eastman Kodak	800	99	98	99	97	
22½	12⅛	1	Eaton Mfg	1200	14½	14	14½	14	
19¼	6¼		Eitingon Schild	100	8	8	8		
31⅜	15		Elec Auto-Lite	2400	17⅞	17	17⅜	16¾	
101	80	7	Elec Auto-L pf	40	90	90	90	90	
7½	3		Elec Boat	1200	4	3¾	4	3½	
9⅛	4¼		Elec & Mus Ind	100	6½	6½	6½	6¼	
9⅝	3½		Elec Pow & Lt	1900	4¼	3⅞	4¼	3⅞	
19¾	7		El Pw&L 6% pf	200	9¼	9	9¼	8¾	
71	8½		Elec Pow & L pf	700	10⅜	9⅞	10⅜	9½	
52	37	2	Elec Sto Battery	100	38½	38½	38½	38¼	
3¾	1	h	Elk Horn Coal pf	200	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝		
63	49¼	3	Endicott Johnson	200	51½	50	51½	50	
23½	10⅛		Engineers P S pf	100	12	12	12	11	
24½	11		Engineers PS ww	100	13	13	13	11½	
10⅜	5	.40	Equitable Off Bg	600	6	5½	6	5½	
24⅞	10¼		Erie RR	400	13	13	13	12¼	
28¼	15¾		Erie RR 1pf	500	18¼	18	18¼	16¼	
27½	9		Evans Products	3300	19¾	18	19	18⅝	
10½	3		Exchange Buffet	10	3½	3½	3½	3⅜	

—F—

11¼	4		Fed Lt & Trac	100	5	5	5	5	
8¾	2⅞		Fed Motor Tr	500	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	3⅛	
4	1⅜		Fed Water Serv	100	1½	1½	1½	1⅜	
35	23¾	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	100	28	28	28	27½	
105	87	6⅛	Filene's pf	20	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝		
25¼	13½	.40	Firestone T&R	500	14⅞	14½	14⅞	14¼	
69¼	54¼	2½	First Nat Stores	400	64	63	64	62	
17⅜	2		Follansbee B	200	3¼	3¼	3¼	3	
22	6½		Foster-Wheeler	900	11	10½	10½	9¾	
17¼	6¼		Foundation	600	8⅜	7¾	8⅝	7½	
27½	17½	.85b	Fourth Nat Inv	400	19½	19	19½		
17½	8¼		Fox Film A	300	10	9⅜	10	9½	
50⅜	26⅞	2	Freeport Texas	400	28⅞	28⅛	28⅞	28¾	

—G—

4⅜	1½		Gabriel Snub A	100	3⅜	1⅞	1⅞		
90	11½		Gamewell	20	12½	12	12½		
11⅝	6		GenAm Inv	700	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	6 ⅛	
43⅝	30⅜	1	Gen Am Trans	500	34	32¾	34	32¾	
33½	12		Gen Asphalt	800	14¾	13¾	14¾	13½	
14⅜	8	.50b	Gen Baking	700	9	8¼	9	8½	
10⅛	5¾		Gen Bronze	400	6¼	6⅛	6¼	6	
6⅜	2¼		Gen Cable	200	3	3	3	3	
12	4¼		Gen Cable A	100	6	6	6		
25¾	16⅞	.60	Gen Electric	9400	18¾	18	18⅛	18¼	
12¾	11⅜	.60	Gen Elec Sp	1800	12½	11¾	21	21½	12½
36⅜	28	1.80	Gen Foods	3100	30⅜	29⅝	29⅝	30	
1¾	½		Gen Gas & E A	1600	½	½	½		
19	6¼		Gen G & E cv pf	100	10¾	10¾	10¾		
21	11		Gen G&E 7% A	10	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞		
64½	53⅜	3	Gen Mills	400	55	54⅜	55	54½	
114	103	6	Gen Mills pf	100	115	115	115		
42	24⅜	1	Gen Motors	21000	28⅜	27	28⅜	27¼	
5⅝	2¼		Gen Pub Service	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	
45⅞	23½	1	Gen Ry Signal	200	30	30	30	29	
3⅝	1		Gen Realty	500	1½	1¼	1½	1¼	
19½	10		Gen Refract ct	1400	12	11	12	11	
13½	8½	1	Gillette Saf Raz	2600	11¾	11⅛	11⅜	11	
6⅜	2⅜		Gimbel Bros	200	3⅜	3¼	3¼	3¼	
28⅜	15⅜	1f	Glidden	1400	22⅜	21⅞	22¼	21½	
9½	3⅜		Gobel (Adolf)	500	4⅝	4½	4⅝	4¼	
23	16½	1.20	Gold Dust	400	18	17½	18	17⅜	
18	11⅜	.h	Goodrich pf	1300	10	9½	9½	9¾	
62¾	35½		Goodrich pf	100	38¼	39¼	39¼	36	
41⅜	18⅜	.50b	Goodyear	1900	21⅜	20½	21¼	20	
11⅜	3⅞		Gotham Silk Hos	400	5⅝	5½	5⅝	5	
4½	1½		Graham Paige	400	1⅞	1¾	1¾	1¾	
13⅜	5½		Granby	1100	6⅞	6¼	6½	6¼	
8⅜	4		Grand Union	200	4½	4½	4½	4	
40⅜	30	1	Grant (WT)	500	34	32¾	34	32¼	
32½	12¼		Great Nor pf	3400	15⅛	13⅞	15	13⅞	
13⅛	8½	.50b	Great Nor Ore	700	9¾	9½	9½	9⅛	
35¼	25	2.40	Great West Sug	1400	32⅝	32	32⅝	31¾	
115⅛	102	7	Great W Sug pf	20	113½	113½	113½		
3½	¾		Guantanamo Sug	500	2¼	2	2¼		

—H—

30½	27	1¾	Hack W pf A	30	29	29	29	28½	
8¾	2½		Hahn Dept Sto	2100	4½	4	4	4	
4	3½		Hall Printing	400	5¾	5¼	5⅜	5	
101¾	84	7	Hanna (MA) pf	20	101	101	101	101½	
24½	13	.50b	Harbison Walker	200	15¼	15	15¼	15½	
6½	1½		Hat Corp of Am	100	3	3	3		
2	¾		Hat Corp pf	40	50	50	50		
6¾	1¼		Hayes Body	300	2½	2¼	2½	2	
81½	59	3	Hercules Powder	200	72¾	71½	72¾	70½	
125	111	7	Hercules Powd pf	20	123	123	123		
101	82	4f	Hershey Choc pf	100	99	99	99		
10¼	5		Holland Furnace	800	6	5½	6	5⅜	
430⅛	310	12f	Homestake Min	300	428	418½	428	415	
23⅜	11	1.25g	Houdaille Her A	100	18¾	18¾	18¾		
6⅞	2⅜		Houdaille Her B	400	3¾	3⅜	3⅝	3½	
29¾	13½		Houston Oil	500	15

Commerce and Finance

United States Steel Earnings Largest in Three Years

Business and Industry

U. S. Steel Shows Largest Earnings In Last 3 Years

Earns $1.48 Share on Preferred—Continues 50-Cent Senior Dividend

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 1—Net earnings after all charges of the United States Steel Corporation for the quarter ended June 30 of $5,350,241 were the largest for any three months period since the Dec. 31, 1930, quarter. Net was equal to $1.48 a share on the preferred stock, and compares with a loss after charges of $8,791,570 in the preceding quarter and a loss of $10,428,772 in the corresponding period of 1933.

For the six months ended June 30, 1934, the net loss was $1,639,724 compared with a loss of $25,357,638 in the first half of last year.

Pays 50-Cent Dividend

Following a meeting of the board of directors of the corporation yesterday, Myron C. Taylor, chairman, announced that it was decided not to change the dividend of 50 cents on the preferred stock, which has been the rate for the past year and three-quarters. Because of the greatly improved position of the company in the second quarter it was hoped that the directors would follow the action of Bethlehem Steel in increasing its payments on preferred stock. The cumulative arrearages on the preferred now total $8.75 a share.

Operations at 48 per cent of capacity, "reached the highest average for any quarter since that for the three months ending March 31, 1931," Mr. Taylor said. In the previous quarter the rate was 29 per cent and 27½ in the second quarter of 1933. "Shipments slightly exceeded production," he added.

Mr. Taylor said that the corporation has recently authorized betterments to plants in the Chicago and Youngstown districts "calling for the expenditure of substantial amounts." Plans are also under consideration for additional work of modernization and betterments at certain other plants, it was learned.

Employs 200,000

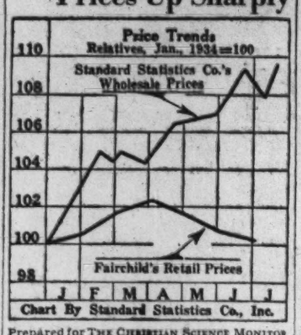
"As previously announced, a general advance in wage rates and including the lesser salaried employees was made on April 1, 1934, throughout the entire steel industry. This increase extended to the subsidiaries of the corporation other than the transportation companies, and increased the average earnings per hour for all employes from 65.5 cents to 71.2 cents, or 8.7 per cent. This increase resulted in an added pay roll disbursement for the quarter of approximately $5,200,000.

"The total pay roll for the June quarter was $65,094,000, compared with $33,468,000 for the corresponding quarter in 1933. In the June quarter employment was given to approximately 200,000 employees," Mr. Taylor said.

The comparative working assets position of the corporation at the respective dates shown below follow:

	June 30, 1934	Dec. 31, 1933	June 30, 1933
Gross work. assets	$441,598,007	$414,969,392	$401,884,731
Current liabilit's	61,991,414	52,283,705	53,979,021
Net work. assets	$379,606,593	$362,685,687	$347,905,710

Trend of Wholesale Prices Up Sharply



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE advancing trend of wholesale prices has far outstripped the rise in retail prices since the first of the year, as shown by the accompanying chart.

While this trend suggests narrowing profit margins for certain industries, it likewise indicates increasing purchasing power for the primary producers.

Drought Conditions Show Improvement In Several Sections

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (AP)—The weather bureau reported today several large areas showed slight improvement in drought conditions over last week, but unfavorable weather continued over a large portion of the country.

"In the interior valley and lake regions, the Southwest, and the Great Plains area, the situation has changed but little," it said, "but lower temperatures, especially from the Ohio valley northwestward, helped to a considerable extent, notwithstanding there was not enough rain to be of material benefit."

Critical conditions continued to prevail over the Great Plains and and southward to northern Texas, western Illinois, southern Iowa, Missouri and northern and western Arkansas.

"In these sections," the bureau said, "growing crops have been damaged so badly that rains now would benefit but little."

In the area from southern Iowa southward and the Great Plains from North Dakota to central Texas the drought was intensified by the absence of rain, and corn continued to deteriorate.

"Except in a few more favored localities, such as northeastern Nebraska and locally elsewhere, principally in low lands and heavier soils," the bureau reported, "a very large percentage of the crop in this entire area is beyond help, and a considerable percentage is not fit for fodder."

Individual Duties Of SEC Members Now More Definite

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (AP) — A more definite distribution of duties among members of the securities and exchange commission has been achieved although such definition is still tentative.

Chairman Joseph P. Kennedy will be what might be described as chief administrative officer, with no particular division of the commission functioning under him.

George C. Mathews is to supervise the registration of securities.

Ferdinand Pecora will govern the registration of exchanges themselves. This involves especially the framing of rules and regulations for the proper conduct of trading.

Robert E. Healy is the enforcement officer, his work being closely allied to Pecora's. If a distinction can be made, his job will be to prosecute wrong doing which Pecora discovers.

James M. Landis becomes interpreter-in-chief. He will interpret the act, and probably will have much to do with framing decisions when the commission sits judicially. The economic section, charged with basic research, probably will be under his direction.

Spain Taking Over All Loans to Wheat Growers

MADRID, Aug. 1 (AP)—The Bank of Spain announced today that it is taking over all loans made to wheat growers by private banks and is reducing the interest rate to 4 per cent from the customary 6 per cent.

Shell Union Oil Loss Is Far Below 1933

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 1—The Shell Union Oil Corporation reduced its net loss from operations in the second quarter to $897,591 from $4,865,837 for the corresponding period a year ago. A statement released from the company today says this improvement was accomplished "in spite of higher operating costs imposed by the Petroleum Code."

"Markets throughout the country were considerably disturbed during the first part of the quarter and this disturbance was particularly severe in the section west of the Rockies," the statement adds. "During the latter part of the quarter improvement took place, especially on the Pacific Coast as a result of the signing of the Pacific Coast Petroleum Agency Agreement.

"Production in excess of allowable and hot-oil production continues to have an unsettling effect upon the market and not until production control is made thoroughly effective can permanent improvement be expected."

Mackay Radio Service With Austria Opened

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 1—Mackay Radio & Telegraph Company announces it has concluded negotiations with "Radio Austria" for the opening today of 24-hour service handling all classes of telegraph traffic between the United States and Austria through the radio stations at Sayville, L. I., and Vienna. This is the only direct radio circuit between the United States and Austria.

Banks Anticipate Industrial Loans Larger in Autumn

Now Anxious to Lend, Says Bankers' Journal—Deposits Piling Up

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 1—The present trend of banking is definitely toward greater commercial and industrial borrowing in the fall in spite of the present uncertain business situation, according to the August issue of the American Bankers Association Journal

It says the continued increase in deposits, while not as great as in the earlier part of the year, has brought the cheap money and easy credit situation to a head and banks are showing increased restlessness and dissatisfaction over a lack of substantial earnings.

The review continues:

"The banks' holdings of Government securities continue to increase with comparatively little net change in other investments. Under the circumstances the all absorbing question is a possible increase in loans, especially customers' loans, and on the whole the prospect in this line seems to have improved slightly. Prima facie there has been little change in the situation.

Inquiry for Fall Loans

"Total outstanding loans, on securities and otherwise, as reported by member banks remain in about the same volume as in June, but this reflects a decrease in the loans of banks in metropolitan districts and an increase in loans by country banks. Bankers generally insist, moreover, that the total outstanding volume of money lent does not accurately reflect the situation. There has been a continued liquidation of old loans, some of them previously considered more or less doubtful, and a steady relending of funds to the same or other borrowers. The character of the new loans is unusually high and there is a vigor and snap about the new transactions which have been lacking in the past three years or more. St. Louis and Dallas report definite increase in the use of bank credit.

"Banks in nearly all the Federal Reserve districts, but especially in the Boston, Philadelphia, Cleveland, St. Louis, Atlanta and Minneapolis districts, report continued inquiry for loans from industrial concerns with tentative arrangements for borrowings in the early autumn.

"Uncertainty as to the outlook for crops in the drought stricken Central West and Southwest, labor strife and other uncertain factors in the situation, are restraining influences.

Await Business Revival

"Also, while most industrialists and merchants seem to anticipate definite business revival in the autumn, they do not propose to go ahead with new undertakings until the expected business revival approaches realization. Unless there is a marked upturn in trade in the near future, loans in considerable volume are likely to be required to carry accumulated stocks of merchandise and prevent the dumping of goods upon a market already displaying signs of weakness.

"However, there is no doubt that the average business man at the present time is very anxious to keep out of debt and will make sacrifices to do so. Country banks, as a class, are distinctly more active in the lending line than they have been. Their business is characterized by an increasing number of small loans.

"Banks, in short, are alive with money. The situation has been greatly accentuated by the policy of the Federal Treasury in using the gold in its general fund for the payment of current Government expenses by depositing gold certificates in the Reserve banks and drawing against them."

Banker Says Taxation Absorbs One-Fourth of Nation's Income

Official of Utah Institution Declares Current High Imposts Nothing Other Than Confiscation and a Menace to Civilization

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 1—More than one-fourth of our national income is being absorbed by taxes and 37 per cent expended by governmental agencies, Orval W. Adams, vice-president of the Utah State National Bank at Salt Lake City says in the current issue of the American Bankers' Association Journal.

"It is not for us to determine whether we shall permit confiscation," says Mr. Adams, "because it is already here.

"The Government and all its political subdivisions under which we live are spending annually $14,700,000,000 which represents approximately 37 per cent of our total national income. While this is far beyond our ability even to estimate or imagine, this thing we can understand: that it is far beyond our ability to meet. How, and when, shall we bring to bear all our power, concentrate all our intelligence to call a halt to such wild abandon?

Future Generations Must Pay

"But that is only half the picture. While we are spending $14,700,000,000 to meet the obligations of government, we are paying out of our current taxes only $7,975,000,000 annually. But what of the balance? That is the legacy which we are transferring to the future generations as an impressive evidence of our solicitude for their well being. So, at the present rate of spending, those who follow us will be obliged not only to assume the current expenses of government—if government they still have—but the nearly $7,000,000,000 of indebtedness which we have authorized annually to pay for the government of our day.

"In 1913 our tax bill was $22 per capita; in 1933 it was $70. In 1913 the public expenditures per capita were $30 and in 1933 they had grown to $120. Public expenditures for the fifteen years ending 1929, doubled our rate of income and since then new dizzy heights have been reached, while income has fallen one-half. Public debts of all our governmental sub-divisions now total $43,000,000,000.

"This was $343 per capita as compared with only $50 in 1913, or, put in terms of the average family of five, $1,715 now as compared with $250 in 1913. It is also a distressing fact that in 1933, as compared with 1913, on a per capita basis, taxes were 220 per cent, governmental costs 300 per cent, and public debts 600 per cent increased. And while we were employing this extravagance in spending, our income lowered 7 per cent.

"No one objects to a certain amount of taxation. We need government. We need public improvements. We need protection. We need culture, refinement and all the other things that add to the joy and happiness of life. We most certainly are obligated to furnish relief to the worthy needy. But when public spending becomes an obsession and a mania—the point which it has now reached—it is a distinct menace not only to business but to our civilization.

Lauds Collective Thrift

"We should go back to the policies and principles that have thus far made us great; stop petitions for public improvements far beyond our means to afford; realize that we cannot solve our problems of governmental finance by easy expedients, and have the courage to admit that there is nothing that can take the place of collective thrift, self-denial and intelligent citizen participation in the processes of government. I would not have our people practice parsimony, but I would have them exalt economy in governments as well as in individuals.

"I would place the welfare of the many above that of the few. I would attempt to limit expenditures everywhere and at all times to the ability of the people to pay. I would attempt to prevent further growth of the per capita debt that hangs like a threatening mortgage over every home and every farm, and I would curtail in every unnecessary public expenditure until the per capita burden is, in a large measure, lifted from the backs of the producers of our country.

"And, finally, I would adopt as the fundamental policy to which all government action must conform, the principle that good government cannot exist with impaired or threatened credit and a constantly increasing tax burden."

Canada Borrows $50,000,000 In U. S. at Low Rate

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 1—Canada has negotiated a loan of $50,000,000 with the Chase National Bank of New York and an affiliated group, bearing interest at 2 per cent and maturing in one year. The rate is believed to be the lowest in the history of Dominion financing.

The loan, together with $10,000,000 cash held by the Government, will refund a $60,000,000 Treasury note issue bearing interest at 4 per cent and maturing on Oct. 1, payable in New York City. These notes will be called on Sept. 1 and the saving in interest rates over the year will amount to $1,000,000. The issue being redeemed was sold for a 15-month period.

The new issue will not involve any public offer and may be called on the first business day of June, July or August, 1935. It was taken by the Chase National Bank, associated with the National City Bank of New York, the Bankers Trust Company, the Guaranty Trust Company, the Chemical Bank and Trust Company, the Central Hanover Bank and Trust Company and the New York Trust Company.

Exports of Cuban Sugar Materially Behind Last Year

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 1—Of the 54,317 long tons of sugar exported from Cuba during the week ended July 28, 26,072 tons went to the United States and 28,290 tons to Europe.

During the corresponding week in 1933, the shipments totaled 46,851 tons, of which 29,673 tons went to the United States and 17,178 tons to Europe, according to advices received by Lamborn & Co.

Exports of Cuban sugars since the beginning of the year to July 28 totaled 1,090,859 long tons raw sugar value as compared with 1,278,255 tons during the similar period last year, a decrease of 187,396 tons, or approximately 15 per cent.

To the United States there were shipped 618,953 tons as against 808,804 tons for the same period in 1933, a decrease of 189,851 tons or approximately 23.5 per cent. The shipments to July 28 this year approximate 36.6 per cent of the quota allocated to Cuba by the United States Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

To other destinations, principally United Kingdom, France, and Canada, the exports amounted to 471,906 tons, as contrasted with 469,451 tons shipped during the same period last year, an increase of 2455 tons or approximately one-half of 1 per cent.

Humble Oil to Pay Off $18,950,000 Debentures Three Years Before Due

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 1 — Humble Oil & Refining Co. is calling for redemption on Oct. 1 at 102 the entire amount of its outstanding 5 per cent gold debentures due on Oct. 1, 1937, totaling $18,950,000. In view of the strong financial position of the company, it is thought that the payment will be made without any new financing. Notice is given that the Oct. 1 coupon should be detached and presented for payment in the usual manner, all interest ceasing after that date.

The debentures were offered in April, 1927 at 100 and interest by J. P. Morgan & Co. in the sum of $25,000,000, that amount having been reduced by the operations of the sinking fund. These debenturees constitute the only funded indebtedness of the company. In July, 1932, the company paid off without resort to additional financing the $22,761,000 of a 5½ per cent issue.

At the close of 1933 the company's balance sheet showed cash and demand loans of $20,951,219. It is believed that its cash position has been improved since that date.

The Humble Oil & Refining Co. is controlled by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, through the ownership of about 72 per cent of the capital stock.

Mass. Retail Store Sales Off 41 P. C. in 4 Years

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (AP)—Although only four per cent of Massachusetts' retail stores have closed during the last four years, figures made public yesterday by the Department of Commerce show their dollar sales dropped 41 per cent.

The retail report of the bureau's census of American business shows the total number of stores in 1933 was 51,813, as compared to 54,183 in 1929. The dollar volume of retail sales, however, dropped from $2,054,976,000 in 1929 to $1,210,895,000 in 1933.

From April to December, 1933, retail employment in Massachusetts increased 15 per cent. During the like period in 1929, the increase was only 7 per cent.

Power Output Up In July 28 Week

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 1—Electric light production again increased for the week ended July 28 over the total for the corresponding week last year and the preceding week this year. Output was 1,683,542,000 kilowatt hours, representing a gain of 1.3 per cent over last year, compared with a gain of 0.6 per cent in the week ending July 21.

This total is a gain of 19,771,000 units from that produced the week before and compares with 1,661,504,000 kilowatt hours produced in the like week of 1933.

Market Value of 100 Stocks Off 11.6 P. C.

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 1—The market value of 100 reprsentative common stocks declined $1,574,582,000, or 11.6 per cent, to $11,917,537,000, in July, according to the monthly compilation of Frazier Jelke & Co.

The July decline brings the market appraisal of the 100 stocks to the lowest figure at the end of any month since April, 1933, when the group was appraised at $11,213,306,000. At the end of March the 100 issues were valued in the market at $15,235,363,000.

Since the beginning of 1934 the market value of the 100 stocks has dropped $2,286,745,000, or more than 15 per cent.

Samuel Insull Asks For Separate Trial

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Aug. 1—The Federal Court here has received a petition from Samuel Insull Sr., former head of the Middle West Utilities Company, to sever the mail fraud case against him from those of other defendants indicted with him in February last year.

Mr. Insull expressed his willingness to reveal all facts pertaining to his extensive business operations. The main reason for the petition for separate trial was because of his inability to endure a long-drawn-out trial. Also, it is felt that his case would be prejudiced by being associated with the other 16 defendants.

Mr. Insull said in his petition that only eight of the defendants, including his son, Samuel Insull Jr., have been closely allied with him in business. The others he named are Edward J. Doyle, Philip J. McEnroe, John H. O'Keefe, Fred H. Scheel, Robert W. Waite, Frank R. Evers and George A. Kemp.

More Favorable Dividend Changes Obtain in 1934

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 1—There were 98 favorable dividend changes in July, as compared with 138 the month before and 71 in July, 1933, according to the Standard Statistics Company of New York.

For the first seven months of the year the total is 832 against only 358 a year ago. Detailed figures comparing July and June, 1934; July, 1933; and the first seven months of 1934 and 1933, follow:

	July 1934	June 1934	July 1933	First Seven Months 1934	First Seven Months 1933
Favorable changes	98	138	71	832	353
Increased	19	39	16	217	56
Resumed	28	32	29	242	100
Extra	27	46	15	253	112
Initial	24	21	11	120	85
Unfavorable ch'g's.	46	40	87	259	1208
Reduced	16	31	50	124	608
Passed	30	9	37	135	693

Gross Earnings Rise More Than Net During 1934

Corporation Reports Show Increased Efficiency Offset by Rising Costs

NEW YORK, Aug. 1 (AP)—Perhaps the chief feature of midyear corporate earnings reports has been the tendency for net profits to show smaller proportionate gains over last year than gross income.

This has been true in the case of a number of the largest industrial corporations, although it cannot be considered universal, by any means. Railroads, too, have recorded increases in operating costs at a time when income was rising only moderately, if at all.

Many observers have been led to the conclusion, thereby, that the costs of production have been rising more rapidly than industry can well absorb through increased efficiency in other directions or through expansion of actual income.

Rising Costs Hit Net

Business men have expressed some alarm at the tendency, since the profit return on industry's net worth is still far below normal, in their opinion. They point not only to increases in the costs of materials and labor but also to the difficulty of expanding physical volume of sales in the face of rising retail prices, threatened or real workers' strikes and growing taxation.

As an example of the trend of profits, the National City Bank, in its current bulletin, shows that its index of industrial corporation earnings in the second quarter of the year (based on 1926 as 100 and adjusted for seasonal variation) stood at 33.2, compared with 34.2 in the preceding quarter and 37.4 in the last quarter of 1933.

Although actual profits, as well as the rate of return, increased in the second quarter over the first, the gain was less than the seasonal expectation, it is explained.

Nevertheless, industry as a whole would seem to have little cause to complain at the rate of recovery in profits generally this year. The National City Bank's compilation of net profits of 250 companies in the first half-year places the total at $276,563,000, compared with $86,362,000 in the 1933 period, a gain of 220 per cent.

Return on Net Worth Up

The rate of return on net worth, at the same time, improved to 5.7 per cent from 1.7 per cent. Only 23 per cent of the companies reporting showed deficits, compared with 44 per cent in the corresponding 1933 period.

Companies unable to lift retail prices to keep pace with rising production costs naturally made the poorest showing. Baking concerns, for instance, showed a 9 per cent drop in total net profits from last year, while other food producers had a gain of only 3 per cent.

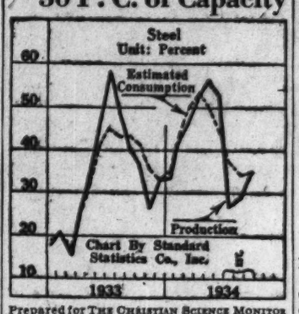
Textile and paper product manufacturers, whose retail price advances have been especially notable, scored gains of 370 per cent and 217 per cent, respectively, over the 1933 half-year.

Auto accessories, electrical equipment, chemicals, petroleum and household supplies were other divisions to record striking improvement.

The bank's bulletin points out that profits of 201 of these companies amounted to $144,338,000 in the second quarter of the year, compared with $84,688,000 in the second quarter of 1933.

Since the average level of business activity was nearly 8 per cent higher than a year ago, it is concluded that net profits would have risen by more than this amount had not the costs of doing business increased.

Steel Operations At 30 P. C. of Capacity



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

STEEL operations currently have stabilized at a level around 30 per cent of capacity, following the sharp decline at the start of July.

Institute Thinks Trade Drop Might Prove Beneficial

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 1—The business outlook for the second half of this year and 1935 does not seem to have more than a tint of rose coloring in it, according to the view held by the Alexander Hamilton Institute.

It believes that the course of business will be downward during the remainder of the year, although noting the possibility of a temporary interruption of this movement during the late summer and early fall.

"If business fails to show a sharper curtailment this year than is now expected, this year will end without the over-expansion of the first six months fully corrected. This is likely to result in a fairly sharp slump in 1935 after possibly one final upward spurt during the first quarter of next year."

"From the standpoint of the long term trend, a slump in business next year might prove beneficial by forcing a downward readjustment of manufacturing costs," it continues. "The arbitrary raising of costs during the past year is the prime reason why business has fallen so far short of staging a full recovery. A complete business revival has been sacrificed on the altar of higher prices which have resulted from the increase in production costs.

"On the other hand, a slump in business next year might produce results detrimental to the subsequent course of business in view of the Government's present economic theories. A slump in business might either stimulate the Government to spend even more money than it is planning to spend and thus make eventual inflation a certainty or cause the Government to resort to some method of immediate inflation. While such action might cut short any business slump next year, it would be a forerunner of ultimate financial chaos."

Copper Industry Asked To Sign Fixed Buying Pact

NEW YORK, Aug. 1—The Copper Code Authority made public today its suggested form of permanent buying agreement that has been sent to all members of the copper and brass mill products industry, members of the wire and cable subdivisions of the electrical manufacturing industry and other consumers of copper.

In regard to purchases, the companies will indicate their agreement to purchase a certain percentage of their new sales commitments and an estimate of what this tonnage involves with the right to make changes and cancel the agreement if the changes the companies suggest are not satisfactory to the Code Authority. The agreement will remain in effect for four months after approval.

Greater Interest In Some Lines Of Woolen Fabrics

Manufacturers Apparently Awaiting Lower Prices to Be Established

There is said to be a slight improvement in the demand for men's and boys' clothing and cloths required for the manufacture of such clothing.

Doubtless the fact that the heavyweight season is fast slipping away has not a little to do with the increased interest shown in these fabrics, since there is comparatively little time left to get piecegoods manufactured and then made up into clothing for the fall and winter season.

In any event there is reported to be a disposition on the part of the cutters-up to acquire at least a sample yardage of goods and this has resulted in rather better specifications being placed against old yarn and top orders which have been holding over in some instances since last autumn.

Manufacturers evidently are waiting for a generally lower price level on wool to be established.

Sales of the last week have included a fairly sizable line of fall Texas wool at about 51@52 cents, clean basis, which is on parity with some other lines of such wool which previously had been sold. There have been numerous small sales of wools suited to the woolen trade, especially in scoured pulled wools including some further lots of double A supers at about 85 cents for really choice wool. Some good white As have been sold at 75@78 cents and some fairly good but rather short B supers have been moved at 65 cents.

Interest is still apparent from the woolen mills for the East India type wools and some of the best creamy Joria wools have been sold at 46@47 cents, clean basis, while first white Vicanere has brought about two cents a pound more.

The close of the Liverpool East India sales found the best wools in rather stronger position than at the opening but withdrawals from the sales were considerable, especially in consideration of the fact that only some 19,000 bales were offered during the series.

Thus 12-months Texas wools have been bought direct on order at about 68 cents, clean basis and some eight months wools have been purchased at about a dime, clean basis, lower.

Mohair is in modest demand but prices are maintained on a steady basis. Best No. 1 kid is quotable at about 65 cents and is selling around this price. There is some demand for the shorter carding sorts of adult hair at 30@35 cents, also.

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The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00 Monitor Views News..	Ted Black and his	Baseball, Braves-	Dance program....
5:15 Irish Program.....	orchestra.....	New York game..	CBS soloist; orch.
5:30 The Singing Lady....	"Old Jim Bridger"	Melody Mart.....	"Jack Armstrong"
5:45 Little Orphan Annie..	NBC dance music.	Yankee Singers.....	Vocial trio.....
6:00 Education News.....	Evening Tattler;	News Service.....	CBS soloist; orch.
6:15 Baseball résumé.....	sketches; music..	Sport reports.....	"Bobby Benson"...
6:30 Reports; features....	Features; news....	Merry-Go-Round,	Music; soloist.....
6:45 Lowell Thomas, news.	Studio chorus.....	popular program.	Balalaika orch....
7:00 News; Spiritual Sing-	Dunbar Quartet...	CBS dance music..	Reports; news.....
7:15 ers, vocal group....	Gene and Glenn...	Vera Van, songs..	Organ recital.....
7:30 Irene Rich; sketch...	After Dinner Revue	Voice of Trumpet.	Golf lesson.....
7:45 Frank Buck.....	Sisters of Skillet..	Boake Carter, news	Concert ensemble..
8:00 Enric Madriguera &	BaronMunchausen;	CBS soloist; orch..	Master of Mystery,
8:15 his orchestra.....	Steeden Orchestra	Gypsy Violin.....	dramatic sketch..
8:30 Igor Gorin, baritone..	"This Day & Age";	Everett Marshall;	Arthur Fiedler Es-
8:45 Baseball résumé.....	popular program.	soloists; orch.....	planade concert..
9:00 Edwin Franko Gold-	Town Hall To-	Detroit Symphony	Local dance music
9:15 man and his band	night; Fred Allen;	Orchestra, Victor	Organ recital.....
9:30 from the Mall in	soloists; players	Kolar, conductor,	Local dance music
9:45 Central Park, N. Y..	and orchestra.....	from Chicago....	Reports; news.....
10:00 Eddie Duchin and his	Guy Lombardo &	Program to & from	Hughie Connor &
10:15 orchestra.....	his orchestra.....	Little America....	his orchestra.....
10:30 "Radiana," drama, by	"Other America."	Concert ensemble.	Melody Master-
10:45 George Brown.....	E. L. Tomlinson..	Reports; music....	pieces, conc. pro.
11:00 Reports; quartet.....	Forecasts; reports.	News Service.....	Nick Lucas; orch.
11:15 Voice of Romance...	NBC dance music.	Little Jack Little	Sign off.....
11:30 News; Don Bestor and	Nat. Radio Forum:	and his orchestra.	
11:45 his orchestra.....	talk from Wash...	CBS dance music.	

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:00 WBZ, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
12:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.

After Luncheon

1:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; guest speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.
3:15 WNAC, Braves-New York game, Braves Field, Fred Hoey, reporter.
3:30 WEEI, Women's Radio Review; guest speakers; orchestra.
4:30 WBZ, Chicago Symphony Orchestra, Frank St. Leger, conductor.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.

Dinner and After

8:00 WAAB, Brookline Outdoor Symphony Concert, Will Dodge, conductor.
8:00 WBZ, "Grits and Gravy," southern mountain sketch.
8:00 WEEI, "Rudy Vallee's Connecticut Yankees; Borrah Minnevitch's Harmonica Rascals; Celia Villa, songs; Dorothy Stone, play; Hizi Koyke, soprano; Stuart and Lash, comedians.
8:15 WNAC, "Comments on Current Topics," Dr. Walter B. Pitkin.
9:00 WBZ, Death Valley Days, dramatic sketch of the early West.
9:00 WEEI, Captain Henry's Show Boat; soloists; players; skit; orchestra.
9:30 WBZ, Gen. Hugh S. Johnson speaking at celebration of "General Johnson Day," from Century of Progress Fair, Chicago.
9:30 WNAC, Melody Masterpieces: Mary Eastman, soprano; concert orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI, Paul Whiteman's Music Hall; Al Jolson in "Lilliom"; soloists.
10:00 WNAC, Forty-Five Minutes in Hollywood; guest soloists; orchestra.
10:30 WNAC, Echoes of the Palisades: organ recital; instrumental trio.
12:00 WBZ, Milwaukee Philharmonic Orchestra, Frank Waller, conductor; soloist.

Maine Town Frowns On 'Transient' Voters

OLD ORCHARD BEACH, Maine, Aug. 1 (AP)—The "natives" of this famous Maine resort do not want "fly-by-nighters" running the municipal affairs.

Mr. Herman S. Gerrish, chairman of the Board of Selectmen, said today that in recent years it had been a practice of summer workers to register as voters, a privilege accorded only after three months' residence. As the summer season runs that length, most of the workers are eligible and can vote in the following March town meeting, often supplying the balance of power.

Mr. Gerrish charged, however, that of this type of voter, more than 250 failed to pay poll taxes last year. "Hereafter," he said, "everyone who comes into town and signifies his intention of becoming a citizen after a three months' stay is to have his past record investigated. It has been found that several of these voters are also registered as voters elsewhere, and are voting in two different places."

Western Stories Popular

Zane Grey has sold more than 12,000,000 copies of his western stories.

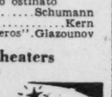
Boston Events

TONIGHT

Esplanade Concert

CHARLES RIVER ESPLANADE—At 8:30.
Coronation March from "Le Prophète" ..... Meyerbeer
The Prince and the Princess, "Scheherazade" ... Rimsky-Korsakov
Polovetzkian Dances from "Prince Igor" ..... Borodine
Overture to "Sakuntala" ..... Goldmark
Third Movement, Symphony No. 4 ..... Tchaikovsky
Scherzo; Pizzicato ostinato
Träumerei ..... Schumann
Selection "Roberta" ..... Kern
Spanish Dance, "Panaderos" ..... Glazounov

Near-by Summer Theaters



COHASSET—"The Song and Dance Man," by George M. Cohan. With Donald Brian and the South Shore Players. Town Hall Playhouse. 8:30.

MAGNOLIA—"The Gioconda Smile," by Crane Wilbur. Directed by William Williams. Oceanside Playhouse. 8:30.

WESTWOOD—"Uncle Vanya," by Anton Tchekov. Presented by National Little Theater Guild Players. Westwood Playhouse. 8:30.

Movies

TREMONT—"The Private Life of King Henry VIII," with Charles Laughton. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:30, 9:30. Also "Jimmy and Sally."

METROPOLITAN—"The Notorious Sophie Lang," with Gertrude Michael and Paul Cavanagh. From a Saturday Evening Post story. Vaudeville, 11:31 a. m., 1:59, 4:48, 7:42, 10:31.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"The Personality Kid," with Pat O'Brien. Fenway at 2:20, 4:56, 7:32, 10:08. Paramount at 9:10, 11:38 a. m., 2:06, 4:44, 7:12, 9:50. Also George Bancroft in "Elmer and Elsie," in which the player of famous "he-man" parts rises from truckman to foreman at a piano factory.

EXETER—A. A. Milne's "Dover Road" under the new movie title, "Where Sinners Meet." 2, 4:55, 7:55. Also "Tarzan and His Mate."

KEITH'S—"Grand Canary," with Warner Baxter as a discredited doctor who regains his reputation during a Canary Island epidemic. Also Shirley Temple in "Pardon My Pups." 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—New pictures of the World's Fair in Chicago; Pop-Eye cartoon; Chase & Sanborn film; other shorts and news reels. Continuous from 9:30 a. m.

BOSTON — Stuart Erwin in a comedy, "Bachelor Bait." 10 a. m., 12:33, 3:06, 5:39, 8:12, 10:45. Also Jack Holt in a tropical drama, "Black Moon."

ORPHEUM—"Bulldog Drummond Strikes Back," with Ronald Colman. Vaudeville. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50.

STATE—"Jane Eyre," with Virginia Bruce and Colin Clive. Also Mickey Mouse. 1, 3:15, 5:30, 7:50, 10:10.

FINE ARTS—"Happy Days." Brigitte Helm in a comedy with a background of beautiful European scenery. 2:45, 6:10, 9:35.

Other Events

HARVARD SUMMER SCHOOL — Public lecture on "Pitfalls of Soviet Planning," by Prof. Alexis Comstock of Mt. Holyoke. New Lecture Hall. 8.

MARSHFIELD PAGEANT—For the benefit of the historic Winslow House at Marshfield a pageant will be given in the old Agricultural Hall on the Marshfield Fair Grounds. Many genuine old costumes will be worn. Music will be provided by an orchestra of 41 ERA players from Boston. Dr. Daniel L. Marsh of Boston University, will be the Voice of the Pageant. At 8:15.

TOMORROW

ART MUSEUM—Free guidance. "Early Greek Art," by Mr. Howland. 11 a. m.

CHILDREN'S MUSEUM—Last part of "A Trip Around the World," in movies. 2:30.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

(All times given are local)

Programs in the mountain and far western states will appear on Mondays, those in the central states on Tuesdays, and those in the eastern, southern states and overseas on Wednesdays. These programs are in charge of the local Committees on Publication.

New England

Massachusetts

BOSTON—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in "Good Cheer Service," Wednesdays, 3:30-4:00 p. m., WBSO, 920kc-326m.

Maine

BANGOR—Every Saturday, 8:45-9:00 a. m., WLBZ, 620kc-484m.

PORTLAND—Every Sunday, 12:30-12:45 p. m., WCSH, 940kc-319m.

Eastern States

Florida

JACKSONVILLE — Thursday, biweekly, 12:05-12:15 p. m., WJAX, 900kc-333m.

MIAMI — Mondays, 11:45-12:00 noon, WQAM, 560kc-535m.

Maryland

CUMBERLAND—Second and last Thursday of each month, 10:00-10:30 a. m., WTBO, 1420kc-211m.

HAGERSTOWN — Saturdays, Aug. 11 and 25, 9:00-9:30 a. m., WJEJ, 1210kc-248m.

New Jersey

NEWARK — Fourth Thursday of each month, 11:30-11:45 a. m., WNEW, 1250kc-240m.

New York

NEW YORK CITY—Tuesdays and Thursdays, 10:00-10:15 a. m., WMCA, 570kc-526m.

ROCHESTER—Saturdays, 7:45-8:00 a. m., WHAM, 1150kc-261m.

SYRACUSE—Thursdays, 11:30-11:45 a. m., WFBL, 1360kc-220m.

UTICA—Sundays, 2:15-2:30 p. m., WIBX, 1200kc-250m.

North Carolina

CHARLOTTE—Sundays, 4:00-4:15 p. m., WBT, 1080kc-278m.

Pennsylvania

ALTOONA—Fourth Friday of each month, 2:30-2:45 p. m., WFBG, 1310kc-229m.

PHILADELPHIA—Every Thursday, 5:15-5:30 p. m., WTEL, 1310kc-229m.

South Carolina

CHARLESTON—Fridays, 6:15-6:30 p. m., WCSC, 1360kc-220m.

GREENVILLE—Fridays, 10:45 to 11:00 a. m., WFBC, 1200kc-250m.

Virginia

NORFOLK—Third Sunday of each month, 2:00-2:15 p. m., WGH, 1310kc-229m.

PETERSBURG—Third Sunday of each month, 6:30-6:45 p. m., WPHR, 1200kc-250m.

West Virginia

HUNTINGTON—Second Mondays, 8:45-9:00 a. m., WSAZ, 1190kc-252m.

Canada

Ontario

HAMILTON—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 8:45-9:00 a. m., CKOC, 1120kc-268m.

TORONTO—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8:30-8:45 a. m., CFRB, 690kc-435m.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

All Times Daylight Saving

Boston and Vicinity: Generally fair tonight and early Thursday; slightly cooler tonight; Thursday partly cloudy, followed by showers at night; gentle to moderate westerly winds.

Maine and New Hampshire: Thursday partly cloudy, followed by showers at night; slightly warmer in the interior Thursday.

Rhode Island: Thursday partly cloudy, followed by showers at night; slightly warmer in the interior Thursday.

Massachusetts: Fair, slightly cooler in the northeast portion; Thursday partly cloudy; showers in the west portion in the afternoon or night; slightly warmer west portion Thursday.

Connecticut and Vermont: Fair tonight; Thursday partly cloudy followed by showers in afternoon or night; somewhat warmer in the interior Thursday.

Atlantic Coast Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh west and northwest winds; weather partly overcast tonight and Thursday followed by showers over southern portion Thursday afternoon or night.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	74	86	New Orleans.	78	88
Bermuda	86	76	New York	70	86
Chicago	70	82	Norfolk	78	86
Denver	66	94	Philadelphia.	72	90
Helena	62	78	St. Louis	70	94
Jacksonville..	78	88	St. Paul	70	86
Kansas City.	88	100	San Francisco	52	60
Los Angeles..	68	88	Washington.	72	90
Miami	82	88			

A—9 a. m. Aug. 1. B—Maximum July 31.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday 4:58 p. m. Thursday 5:27 a. m.
Height of Tide—10 ft. 8.9 ft.
Light all vehicles at 8:35 p. m.

Union System Maintained

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—Support of the union system of labor by southern garment manufacturers has been maintained steadily, Mr. Isaac Wengrow, Atlanta attorney, told Local No. 122 of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union at a meeting here recently. The manufacturers have made more money under NRA than since the World War, he said.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate—60c a line for one or two insertions, 55c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

BIG commissions selling personal Christmas cards and stationery; bonuses; new 21-folder Christmas card $1 assortment; 100% profit; gift wrapping, everyday boxes; free album and box on approval. WALLACE BROWN, 225 Fifth Ave., Dept. 113, New York City.

CHRISTMAS CARDS, big commissions selling friends, neighbors; finest assortment; 21 folders; gift wrappings; every-day boxes; experience unnecessary; request samples. DOEHLA CO., Fitchburg, S-29, Mass.

FARMS FOR SALE

CALIFORNIA, near Los Angeles — Chicken ranch, 50,000 capacity; residence, administration building with servants' quarters; priced attractively. Apply CHARLES B. VAN VALEN 110 William St., New York, or your own broker.

MFRS. REPRESENTATIVES

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA

Firm of good standing in position to act as GENERAL AGENTS for first-class competitive articles. Excellent shop frontage and large warehouse in PRAGUE. E. HACKL & CO., Spálena 47, Prague 2.

REAL ESTATE

For sale or to rent, family homestead, furnished or unfurnished; charming vine-covered stone house, garden and garage; spacious, sunny rooms, 4 baths; 10 minutes center of Boston; moderate terms. D-47, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

CHICAGO—Large airy rooms in quiet suburb, half hour's drive to Fair; free garage; breakfast served on porch. MITCHELL, 144 Fairbank road, Riverside, Ill. Tel. RIV 5807.

CHICAGO—10 minutes to FAIR, 2 blocks 9th Church; children cared for while attending Fair; $1.50 couple, group rates. MRS. M. A. KNOEBEL, 6039 Kimbark, MID 7968.

NIAGARA FALLS, CANADA—Tourists welcome at Rose Bugalow, 496 Philip Street, 4 blocks north of Falls View Bridge. MISS BLANCHE CARTER, Tel. 1913-J.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON — Desirable rooms at 95 Gainsboro St.; transients accommodated; very reasonable. Ken. 1022. MRS. CHARLES COSMAN.

SALESWOMAN WANTED

SALESWOMAN WANTED

Socially known woman to show to mothers of her acquaintance, by appointment only, models of exquisite handmade dresses for little girls; prices very moderate; liberal commission. MARY MOORE, Box 156, Davenport, Iowa

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate—30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ACCOMMODATORS

BOSTON—Hourly service; serve at tea, make sandwiches, care for children, afternoon or evening; shopping, dressmaking, mending. Com. 5742.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BACK BAY, FENWAY, RIVERWAY—1-2-3-4-room superior apartments, modern elevator buildings, $30 up; furnished slightly higher; wide selection; shown by auto. W. E. COOPER, office 236 Huntington Ave. KEN 1839 Open. 5-7.

CHESTNUT HILL
Flowers and Shrubs

Brookline—Exclusive apartment 6 rooms and maid's, near Cricket Club, station, $85. Call ALLAN McKISSOCK, 138 Middlesex Road, Longwood 4868.

ENJOY ECONOMY!

Near beautiful Jamaicaway. Convenient to everything. Thoroughly modern, quiet apartments, 3, 4 and 5 rooms. Good kitchens, lots of shelf and cupboard space. Ample closets. Cool in summer. Well heated in winter. Abundance of hot water at all times. Modest rentals. Strictly first-class apartment homes. Special rates in heated garage under same management.

PERKINS MANOR
PERKINS STREET, JAMAICA PLAIN
JAM. 0800

SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST
2 to 5 Room Suites
$38 to $60
Slightly more if furnished.
Preferred Section Back Bay
We advise renting now because there is a larger number of suites to select from than there will be in September.
24A CLEARWAY ST., Boston Ken. 0482

WEST ROXBURY, MASS.—Newly remodeled upper 5-room apartment, all conveniences; desirable location, near trains and trolleys; oil heat, continuous hot water provided; adults only; references required. Tel. Parkway 0790.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

N. Y. C., 230 E. 71st—Sublet Aug.-Sept., attractive, modern 3 rooms furnished; southern exposure, roof garden. Rhinelander 4-8003.

APARTMENTS TO SUBLET

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Sublet for year, furnished or unfurnished, 3 rooms, living room, bedroom, bath, kitchenette, dinette, all modern equipment. 20 Chapel St. Write MRS. M. SPRAGUE, New London, N. H.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

NEW CADILLAC limousines, with experienced drivers for sightseeing, shopping or driving; lowest hourly rates; special rates by the day or trip. ALLSTON TAXI SERVICE, 1211 Commonwealth Avenue. Phone Stadium 2600 (Allston, Mass.).

PACKARD limousines for all occasions; monthly and trips arranged J. A. JOHNSON, 130 University Rd. Brookline Mass.: Asp. 5683.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

MINERVA Imperial sedan, luxurious, perfect mechanically otherwise; cheap bargain; must sell quick buyer. RAFAILOV, 851 West End Avenue, New York City.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

HOPE ACRES, near Boston offers loving care and training for mentally or physically retarded children; summer or year round arrangement; rates moderate. For references and information address Box 188, Wayland, Mass.

BRICKLAYERS

PHILADELPHIA, 756 W. Manatawna Ave.—Experienced bricklayer desires work; bricklaying in all its branches. CHARLES BAUMANN, Phone Roxborough 0307.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

AT BEAUTIFUL NAHANT, 6-room, ocean-front cottage, completely furnished; also 3-room suite; rest of season or weekly; special price in July. MRS. MARION ALLEN, 73 Bass Point Road. Tel. 536-M, Nahant, Mass.

BUNGALO VILLAGE
NEWFOUND LAKE, BRISTOL, N. H.
A restful vacation resort. Modern cabins; room and board. Booklet B-15.

CAPE COD, Falmouth — Summer camp for sale; woodland and lake shore with full riparian rights; hunting and fishing; $700. D-50, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CORSETIERES

LA JEANNE FOUNDATION GARMENTS
Whether 16 or 60, whether your figure is a perfect one or needs correcting, we have a style for every type. MRS. MARION F. ROBINSON, 6 Cumberland St., Apt. 16, Boston, Ken. 8679.

Workers Form Aviation Club

Employees of the London Transport Board have organized their own aviation club.

Local Classified Advertising

COUNTRY BOARD

POCONO MOUNTAINS — Large farm with brook; quiet location; lovely spots for rest and study; loving atmosphere; splendid food; swimming and saddle horses near by; refined guests desired; rates $16 to $20 (folder). MRS. C. EDWARD PALMER, Locust Lodge, Cresco, Pa.

WANTED, paying guest, Christian Scientist preferred, all or part of August; quiet, restful, in lovely private summer home, near Concord, New Hampshire; moderate terms. Box F-9, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Jewels Appraised, Purchased, U. S. Lic. S. SANDLER & CO., 143 Tremont St., Boston

DRESSMAKING

SEWING—Plain dresses, children's dresses, alterations; also hats remodeled; in and out of house. 206 Huntington Ave., Boston. Circle 8209.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

EMPLOYERS—We can supply you with high type men and women for office, sales or executive positions. LOUISE C. HAHN 280 Broadway N Y C Worth. 2-3080

MRS E. G. BONE'S EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Established 28 Years
First-Class Help of All Nationalities Arcade Bldg., Glen Ridge, N. J. Tel. G. R. 2-0734

ESTATES APPRAISED

CASH BUYERS Entire estates bought. Est. 24 years. Bank ref. Gold, diamonds, entire households. Oriental rugs, etc. Correspondence invited. HALPER'S, 181 Mass. Ave., Boston. KENmore 1423.

FOR SALE OR RENT

WOULD you like a country home in Plainfield on the Jersey Central Railroad, not so far, at a sacrifice; we'll sell it. If you're interested tell it to me now or come and see it in your car. H. W. DRAKE, 1025 Park Avenue, Plainfield, N. J. Tel. Pl. 6-1631.

10-ROOM HOUSE, 3¾ acres on Penna. R. R.; 20 miles Philadelphia; lease or sale; $50 month; option to buy. THOS. A. PRATT, West Chester, Pa.

FURRIERS

CANTOR—FURRIERS

AUGUST FUR SALE—20% REDUCTION. REPAIRING, RESTYLING AT LOW SUMMER PRICES. 165 TREMONT ST., BOSTON, 3D FL.

HELP WANTED—MEN

LABORATORY man, experienced in formulating, mixing and blending asphalts, waxes and allied materials for insulation, waterproofing and paints. Box G-8, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

BRIGHTON, MASS., 58 Lake St.—Quiet, refined home for permanent or temporary guests. Stadium 8819.

COLLINGSWOOD, N. J.—Permanent or temporary home for elderly people or those needing rest or attention; experienced care; convenient to Camden or Philadelphia, Pa.; N. J. State License. MRS SARAH J DAUBMAN, Colegwd. 502

HARMONY HALL—For rest and study; experienced, trained attention. 515 Linden Ave., York, Pa. Tel. 59383.

HAYDEN HALL — Suburbs of Philadelphia; well located for those needing harmonious environment, loving care and experienced attention. Providence Road, Wallingford, Pa.; phone Media 1031.

PLEASANT OUTLOOK HOME, for rest and study, where physical and other problems may be worked out. 109-51 197th Street, Hollis, L. I., N. Y. Hollis 5-9484.

HOUSEHOLD PETS

WANTED, home for lively four-month-old pet kitten. Address Box 188, Wayland, Mass., or Tel. Wayland 194-5

HOUSES FOR SALE

10-ROOM house, 2 baths, suitable 2 families; 3 miles from town; excellent lot—flowers, shrubs, fruit trees; all improvements; 200 feet front on main highway; $9500. Address MRS. W. H. ROBB, New Providence, N. J.

INSURANCE

Insurance and Annuities
HAROLD B. RUPERT
20% saved on Fire Insurance past 75 years
Hub. 7670 BOSTON Blu. 4809

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester District, Boston. Mass.

When Looking for a Mover Call
C. E. AUTO VAN CO.
Local and long distance furniture and piano movers; china and furniture packed for shipment and storage all work guaranteed.
NAT STACEY Prop.
74 Ellery St., Cambridge Uni. 2780—1789-M

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH AT ONCE We buy old gold, diamonds, jewelry, etc. Send by mail. Correspondence invited. Thousands of satisfied customers. Est. 24 years. Visit us at our big daylight store, Private offices. HALPER'S, 181 Mass. Ave., Boston. tel. Ken. 1423.

BOSTON OLD GOLD EXCHANGE CO.
100 Boylston St., Boston—Cash paid Old Gold, Silver, Gold-Filled Jewelry. Appraiser of Jewel Estate. 30 years' experience.

PRINTING

ANYTHING; church work; moderate prices; helpful service. CALL PRINTING CO., 13 East 16th St., New York. Algonquin 4-6147.

PAYING GUESTS

ASBURY PARK, N. J., The Guest House—Quiet, homelike, helpful; near ocean and lake; capacity about 25; 14th year. 302 Eighth Ave., Tel. 7916.

EAGLE REST—LAKE WARAMAUG
Lafeyette Blvd.—New Preston, Conn.
Long established country inn in Litchfield Hills; 1000 feet elevation; convenient to church, theatres, lake; well-balanced menu; reasonable rates; write for booklet.

LUDLOW, VT., Locust Hill Inn, Coolidge Highway, Route 103—Transient and permanent guests; 150 acres in mountain lake region; swimming, tennis, saddle horses available nearby; special family rates. MRS. HELEN J. BARTON. Tel. 164-2.

MONUMENT BEACH—Rooms, private home, screened porches, large recreation room, private beach, excellent beds; breakfast privileges; guests accommodated until Oct. 15. MISS E. E. GROUT, Box 411, Monument Beach, Mass. Tel. Buz. Bay 322.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

WANTED in private family board and room within walking distance of M. I. T. THE SERVICE BUREAU, 236 Huntington Ave., Boston.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

MATTAPOISETT, MASS.—Comfortable rooms for tourists, all conveniences, near-by swimming, golf, tennis; on Route #6; quiet, pleasant view. MRS. H. B. DUNSEITH.

ROOMS TO LET

AT THE FENWAY, 78 Westland Ave., Suite 9, Boston—Modern, attractive rooms; single and double; Christian Scientists preferred; elevator service. Circle 6376.

BALTIMORE, MD.—Comfortable furnished room, 2nd floor near bath, 2803 Southern Ave., Hamilton, Baltimore, Md., phone Hamilton 2129.

BOSTON, MASS.—Desirable rooms for rent with running water; permanent or transient; near The Mother Church. MRS. H. W. STUART, 189 Huntington Avenue.

BOSTON—Pleasant, comfortable rooms; transient or permanent; reasonable prices; breakfasts if desired. COM. 9151; 187 Huntington Avenue. E. PRENTICE.

BOSTON, 195 Huntington Avenue, S-3—Nice, airy rooms, overlooking church park; single, double; permanent; transients or students. A. M. Newport.

BOSTON—Unfurnished room or small apartment; modern; select house; central; near Christian Science church; moderate rent. Tel. Com. 3321.

BOSTON—Light, airy, attractive rooms, overlooking The Mother Church park. M. PEAKES, 195 Huntington Ave., Suite 4, Tel. Com. 4039.

BOSTON — Pleasant, sunny rooms, transients or permanents; prices very reasonable. 85 Gainsboro St. MISS HELEN JOHNSON, Com. 8569.

BOSTON—Pleasant rooms, visiting guests or permanents; near The Mother Church. 84 Gainsboro St. MRS. CASWELL, Circle 7702.

BOSTON—Large, sunny rooms, attractively furnished; convenient location; reasonable rates. 148 Hemenway St., Suite 3.

BROOKLINE—Exclusive estate; room, private bath; business man or woman; breakfast, dinners optional; auto parking. Tel. Longwood 0900.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Rooms in refined, private home; $3 single, $6 double; board if desired. 172 Aspinwall Avenue, Long. 8433.

BROOKLYN (N. Y.) HEIGHTS—Charming large single, modern apartment; private, homelike; reasonable; business woman; subways. Triangle 5-8595.

DORCHESTER, MASS.—Furnished room for business woman, private family; quiet neighborhood; near cars, trains; $5 week. COL. 9653.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., 82 So. Burnet St.—Attractive, comfortable, second-floor room; homelike, reasonable, convenient. ORange 4-1163.

NEW YORK CITY, 86th St. (Broadway)—Lady having cool, spacious apartment, 5th floor, will rent corner room, southwest exposure. Endicott 2-4738.

NEW YORK CITY—Two spacious rooms, single or suite. Riverside Drive. Academy 2-2432.

WATERTOWN, MASS.—To let, 1 or 2 rooms, kitchen privileges; single house; reasonable; new locations! Mid. 4111-W.

REAL ESTATE

CAPE COD — DENNIS

14-room house with all modern improvements, ideal place for convalescent home; $15,000 residence can be bought for $5000 on easy terms. Apply A. H. HALL, 431 Main St. Hyannis, Mass.

FOR SALE, Sharon, Mass., the old Glendale Inn on shaded corner Main Street, adjoining Christian Science church; partly furnished; 12 bedrooms, 7 toilets, combination heat; barn-garage, garden; $500 cash. Call Sharon 2156 for keys. S. W. WOLCOTT, 89 State Street, Boston.

FOR SALE—Attractive country home, all furnished, 14 miles from Boston; 8 rooms and bath, electric lights, electric range and refrigeration; 10 acres of land, large barn includes garage and shop. Tel. Wen. 5094 (Boston).

FOR SALE—"Hy-Hyl," 9-room colonial house, all modern improvements, 2-car garage, 1 acre land, gardens; elevation 1500 ft. MRS. F. A. SHURTLEFF, Blandford, Mass.

Home Finding Service
LOUISE F. ESSIG
202 Renshaw Avenue, East Orange, N. J.
Orange 3-5056

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

FIELD SALES manager desires connection with high-type organization; Christian Scientists preferred; willing to travel anywhere; experienced in employing, training and supervising salesmen on educational and service selling. Address E-47, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ADAPTABLE, versatile woman, college graduate, desires position companion backward children or elderly woman; drives car, VOTEY, 55 Fairview Ave., Fort Washington, L. I., N. Y.

HOUSEKEEPER-secretary-companion, capable, refined, thoroughly experienced, household, office management, seeks permanent connection; go anywhere. Write X-40, Suite 2240, 500 5th Avenue, New York City.

WOMAN of refinement wishes position as managing housekeeper in gentleman's home; owns and drives her own car; good housekeeper; can cook and sew. Write E-46, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SUMMER BOARD

TORONTO, Ont.—GA-KA-DINA, 17 Clandeboye Avenue, Centre Island. Exclusive pension; large grounds, screened verandas; Adelaide 8328.

WINNIPESAUKEE HOUSE
Weirs, N. H. Near Water
Excellent Cuisine Rates $15.00 and Up

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

CURTIS BURNLEY RAILING, teacher of elocution, dramatic art, diction, radio technique; summer rates. 2345 Broadway. Endicott 2-4738.

TRUCKING

A. W. SMITH & SONS' TRANSPORTATION CO., 26 Mt. Pleasant Ave., Newark, N. J. Humboldt 2-4793. Daily service between New York, Newark, Trenton, N. J. and intermediate points

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS bought, sold, exchanged and rented; expert repairing. ARCADE TYPEWRITER CORP. 80 Boylston St. Boston. Han. 3131

NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC CITY

Blatt's August Furniture Sale
Starts August 6

Visitors and residents alike will find a magnificent assortment of quality Furniture at prices that have been radically reduced for the August Furniture Sale.

Whether you need a single piece or furniture for an entire house, be sure and see our values.

M. E. BLATT CO.
Atlantic City's Great Department Store
Atlantic Ave. at S. Carolina

KAUFMAN & WEINER
The Square Deal Store
Hardware and Housefurnishings
1007 ATLANTIC AVENUE
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
PAINTS AND VARNISHES
GARDENING SUPPLIES

DORRAINE CLEANERS
PLANT—1200 N. ARKANSAS AVENUE
BRANCH—37 S. TENN. AVENUE

COLLINGSWOOD

LOUIS CASTOR
FURRIER
Cold Storage
Tailoring Dry Cleaning
Coll. 485 713 HADDON AVE.

CRANFORD

A Modern Delicatessen and Dairy where you will be able to buy the real home-prepared salads and delicacies.

The Cranford Delicatessen
10 EASTMAN STREET
Opposite Cranford Theater

EAST ORANGE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
356 ELMWOOD AVENUE
Orange 4-5663 9 to 11 daily
Look for New Jersey display advertising in the news section.

SCOTT-RIDDLE INN
and ANTIQUE SHOP
Lunch 35c-50c Dinner 55c-75c
Sunday Dinner 12:30-4, 75c, 85c, $1.00
426 MAIN STREET ORANGE 5-6169

LANG COMPANY
For over 30 years.
Plumbing and Heating for The Oranges
407 MAIN ST. Or. 3-3106

C. A. LUND
JEWELER
We buy old gold
Open 9-6—Saturdays 9-9
616 CENTRAL AVE. *Near Harrison St.*

Henry Hornecker FLORIST INC
MEMBER OF F. T. D. A.
75-77 CENTRAL AVENUE, Near Grove St.
Or. 3-1244 Night Phone Nassau 4-1650

Ye "GOLDEN RULE" *Shop*
TAILORING and DRY CLEANING
GARMENTS CLEANED, PRESSED, RELINED AND REMODELLED
A garment renewing service for men and women Monitor readers.
Next to Hummel's Market at 440 MAIN ST.

Enjoy a Heatherless
PERMANENT WAVE
at the
Dainty Deb Shoppe
Pauline Guillaume
$5.00 and $8.00
35 SO. CLINTON STREET Or. 5-9750

ELIZABETH

BROWNFIELD'S BAKERY
All the baked things you want here—
AND GOOD!
318 Morris Avenue EL. 2-1432

NEW JERSEY

ELIZABETH
(Continued)

FRANK'S HAIRDRESSING STUDIO
Permanent Wave Specialist
$3.50 and $5.00
1011½ ELMORA AVE. EL. 2-3226

ENGLEWOOD

LAW INCORPORATED HABERDASHERY
46 E. PALISADE AVENUE

HACKENSACK

Hackensack Quality Market
Incorporated
Fancy Fruit and Vegetables
We Specialize in Fruit Baskets
Free Delivery
Tel. Hackensack 2—0192-0193
249 MAIN STREET

The Shirlbee Shops
Dresses—Hats—Coats—Suits
216-216½-218 Main St.

HOBOKEN

COLUMBIA TRUST CO.
14th St. and Washington St., Hoboken
SOUND PRINCIPLES
*COURT

PENNSYLVANIA

HARRISBURG

VISIT OUR
Soda Fountains
GORGAS DRUG STORES
AT
16 NORTH THIRD STREET
and 1306 NORTH THIRD STREET

GEORGE N. BARNES
SECOND at STATE STREET
Groceries, Meat, Vegetables and Fruit
Delivered to all parts of the city.

LEWISTOWN

eugene
Mrs. Brown, Paris Trained operator
Free Consultation Daily 9 to 6 Dial 1913
BRAY'S BEAUTY SALON
11 NORTH MAIN STREET

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

ST. MARY'S LAUNDRY
Phone Ardmore 175
Exclusive Launderers and Dry Cleaners
Dry Cleaning by the Zoric System

PHILADELPHIA

PRINTING
Church and Commercial Printing
ROB'T A. KINSLOE
44 N. 4th St., Philadelphia Tel.: Market 2919

PHILADELPHIA
Chestnut Hill

PHILOMELA Hairdressing
Under direct supervision of
MADAM FLORÉ
Specialist in
Permanent Waving and Hair Tinting
Complete Beauty Service
277 W. Mt. Pleasant Ave. at Lincoln Drive
220 South 16th Street, Philadelphia
Chestnut Hill 3770 Kingsley 9981

PHILADELPHIA
Germantown

Phone TENNESSEE 2000
Open Evenings
BEAUX-ARTS
"Where Work is Art"
BEAUTY SALON
Permanent Waving
62 W. CHELTEN AVE.

A Delightful Place to Dine in Germantown
GREEN GARDEN 6020 GREENE STREET
Dinner 5 to 8 P. M. Lunch 12 to 2 P. M.
Sunday Dinner 12:30 to 8 P. M.
Special Attention to Private Parties
PHONE: Victor 9332
Ample Parking Space free to our patrons—Drive right in.

FRANK R. HASTINGS
FLOWERS
5701 Greene Street
Member F. T. D.
GERMANTOWN, PHILA.
Telephone Germantown 5795

PHILADELPHIA—Mt. Airy

MOUNT AIRY BEAUTY SHOPPE
PERMANENT WAVES
Automatic Winding $3.00 and $5.00
Finger Wave with Shampoo, 50c
7120 GERMANTOWN AVENUE
Phone CHEstnut Hill 2126

PITTSBURGH

MABEL O. COWAN
213 Empire Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.
ATlantic 7472
GREETING CARDS
for All Occasions
Glove Repairing and Cleaning
Hosiery Repair Department
Prices Reasonable

F. C. HINKEL & BRO.
"Flowers"
Delivered Anywhere in Pittsburgh or Suburbs
R. D. No. 7, BELLEVUE
PITTSBURGH, PA.

PITTSBURGH—Bellevue

Jenkinson Realty Co.
Real Estate and Insurance
607 LINCOLN AVE. Linden 3148
Bellevue, Pa.

READING

Pomeroy's
Reliable Department Stores
READING, WILKES-BARRE
HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE

Nunn Bush Shoes
BOB DULANEY
Men's Clothier and Furnisher
633 PENN STREET
Manhattan Shirts

Keystone Machine Co.
A New Service for the Individual Car Owner.
Specialized Brake, Wheel Alignment and Motor Service.
218 WASHINGTON ST. Phone 25551

Semi-Annual Clearance
Sale in All Departments
'Always Reliable'
CROLL & KECK
623 PENN ST. READING, PA.

SAYLOR'S
FINE GROCERIES
Our own make famous Butter Creams at 49c a lb. mailed anywhere.
None better at any price.

Beauty Craft Salon
Permanent Waving
Finger Waving Marcelling
17 North Fifth St. Phone 37430

Famous for Delicious Foods Since 1911
Crystal Restaurant and Pastry Shop
537-543 PENN ST. READING PA

OFFICE SERVICE CO.
Walter E. Dietrich, Prop.
Stationery, Multigraphing
Office Supplies
115 North 6th Street, Reading, Pa.

KARMELKORN
Our Own Delicious
Home-Made Candy and Salted Nuts
F. R. Bauman, 7 N. 6th St.

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

PENNSYLVANIA

SCRANTON

H. H. Burschel Estab. 1880 J. J. Mirtz
Burschel DAIRY COMPANY
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Perfectly pasteurized Milk and Cream
Butter and Cottage Cheese
Hampton, Ninth and Fellows Streets

LEWIS & REILLY, INC.
"Always Busy"
FOOTWEAR
112-116 WYOMING AVENUE
SCRANTON, PA.

PITTSBURGH Proof Products
Including Paints and Varnishes
Also Featuring Wall Papers
Chamberlain Paint Co., Inc.
334-336 ADAMS AVENUE

Whittemore's SHOE POLISHES
MOFFITT'S
Goodyear Shoe Repair Co.
also branch of City Cleaners
Now operating shop in Pittston as well as Scranton.
4 WILLIAM ST 140 N. WASHINGTON
PITTSTON SCRANTON

SEWICKLEY

If You Have
a checking account, you will have no difficulty in keeping your affairs straight.
A check record will help you.
KEEP UP YOUR BALANCE
The Sewickley Valley Trust Co.

CAMPNEY'S GROCERY
"The Market for Good Things to Eat"

KNAPP DRUG CO.
SEWICKLEY
BROADWAY PHARMACY
Coraopolis
ROGER & GALLET
TOILET SOAP

"My, It's GOOD when it comes from
K-L-E-I-N-D-I-E-N-S-T'S
HOME BAKERY
436 BEAVER ST. Tel Sewickley 551

Cylinder Reboring Welding
Machine Work
Max Feltwell Auto Shop
General Repairs
Phone Sewickley 770 432 Green Street

HEGNER HARDWARE COMPANY
"It's Hegner's if it's Hardware"
Sewickley Pennsylvania

WESTINGHOUSE
R-E-F-R-I-G-E-R-A-T-O-R-S
STEWART-WARNER

Colonial Flower Shop
"At Your Service"
417 BROAD ST. Tel. Sewickley 545 and 546

Myers Sandwich Shop
Open Daily 8 to 12
Home Cooking
BREAKFASTS—LUNCHEONS—DINNERS
ICE CREAMS—CANDIES—BEVERAGES

SWARTHMORE

DODGE - PLYMOUTH
Clifford M. Rumsey
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Stillman's D. G. Co., York, Pa.

Daily Features

With the Inventors

Car Server

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN you stop at a roadside stand for refreshments one of these fine summer evenings, you are apt to find yourself being comfortably and efficiently served on one of the new curb service trays that has recently earned United States Patent No. 1965955 for E. A. DeFoe and Carl Bramming of Chicago. The tray slips into place over the top rim of the automobile door (inside or outside, as you like) and is held as firm as a table top by the oblique bar that rests on a rubber base against the side of the car.

For the Scrapbook

He Begs No More

I gave a beggar from my little store
Of well-earned gold;
He spent the shining ore
And came again, and yet again—
Still cold and hungry as before.

I gave a thought, and through
That thought of mine
He found himself—
The man supreme, divine!
Fed, clothed and crowned with
Blessings manifold,
And now he begs no more.
—*From the Persian.*

VOCATIONS

(Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.)

Special Day Advertising

EVERY town, no matter how small it is, has special days that the merchants try their best to make trade increase and they offer certain merchandise at attractive prices.

One girl keeps track of when Achievement Day is coming, or Anniversary Day, or the holidays, and is ready with some attractive jingles and spicy advertisements that connect the day with the goods. She knows the townsmen well enough to weave in a bit of a joke or a tradition that makes her ads breathe a personal flavor.

Having done this several seasons, she is often called on to take over a merchant's advertisement when he is too busy to get it out for the Friday papers. J. L.

Cryptic Remarks

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Summing up an analysis of the factors which lead to war, Dr. Karl T. Compton, president of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, recently said:

"X FSKXSAS XB XC
"I BELIEVE IT IS
XUDMEBGHB IEMU
BXUS BM BXUS BM
GIIXEU XH JHUXC-
BGLGFKS KGHOJGOS
MJE MDDMCXBXMH BM
PGE GC G USGHC IME
CSBBKXHO TXIIXVJK-
BXSC."

Each letter of the message is represented by another letter, but always the same letter throughout.

As a hint to beginners, the first line has been de-coded. Can you complete the message?

Mr. Scroggins

An Early Morning Surprise

Reported for The Christian Science Monitor by George L. Moore

THE sun had not yet lifted his shining morning face over the roofs of Tremont Street. Boston Common was gray and cool. Mist steamed upward from the Frog Pond, and the dew on the grass was quite ready to sparkle as soon as the sun should rise.

Along the edge of that famous body of water which received the name Frog Pond in Grandfather

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Scroggins the Swimmer

Scroggins's time, because there were frogs in it, a company of pigeons with Florrie winking in their midst and a flock of sparrows led by Fib were enjoying that delightful thing, the morning dip. One day the morning air was so warm, during what one might call a "hot spell" in Boston, that Fib suggested to his friends this morning dip. They liked it so well that they decided to do it every morning, hot spell or no east wind.

Fib stood at the edge of the water and thrust his tiny head into it, shaking the drops off in great excitement as he twittered his wings. Other sparrows did the same. Florrie stopped winking long enough to flirt some water on her wings with her beak. Other pigeons did the same.

Suddenly the well-known figure of Mr. Scroggins appeared from behind an English elm. He bowed a cordial greeting. Everyone shouted good morning. He bowed again and again.

"Won't you join us?" said Fib.

Florrie winked busily. Two pigeons who were just out from the morning dip stopped following each other and one said to the other under its breath, "Too bad Scroggins doesn't like the water."

The Scroggins ears are sharp ears and this remark was caught. The venerable squirrel smiled and smiled. All eyes were upon him. He stepped closer to the water. He laid his small cane down, then he took off his swingtail coat and, folding it with the care which Mrs. Scroggins has helped to make second nature, placed it beside the cane. He bowed, smiled and stood on tiptoe. Then with a rush of gray tail and four nimble legs, the most illustrious squirrel on Boston Common did something which later was to be told from every tree-top—which was to send the Scroggins reputation higher than any of the surprising things he has done:

He skipped, ran, hopped and dived right into the water!

There were shouts, gruntles, squeaks, and gasps. The pigeon which had said it was too bad Scroggins doesn't like the water opened its mouth in surprise—and then closed it. Fib dashed to Florrie. "Look! Look!" said Fib, "He's swimming! I didn't know he could swim!"

Florrie winked and winked. "Yes," she said, "and he forgot to take off his hat." Surely enough there was the shiny high hat balancing uncertainly on the noted squirrel's head as he clove through the water with brisk strokes.

Friendly voices carried the news of the hat's predicament to the swimmer. Scroggins turned toward shore and in the twinkle of an eyelash he was again on dry land. He took off his hat carefully. Only a small amount of water had touched it. Then he turned to the eager onlookers, bowed, smiled and curtsied, and, with a sidelong glance at Florrie, he was in the Frog Pond again and swimming about with great ease.

The cries and calls of the watchers brought others, among them the Squiffletree family of squirrels and other squirrels. To the astonishment of the sparrows and pigeons, all the squirrels went into the water and swam. They seemed as familiar with swimming as with climbing. When the other squirrels went into the water, Scroggins came out.

"Do squirrels really swim?" said Fib as Scroggins sat in great enjoyment of the sunshine which now was flooding the Common.

"Now and then," said Scroggins.

"I'm glad it's now," said Fib, and, with his sparrow comrades, flew here and there to spread the word among all who hadn't been there to see. Everyone agreed that it was a great surprise to hear that Scroggins and other squirrels swam, and the surprise helped the enjoyment of that day almost as much as the morning dip.

Quotation for Today

MAN'S perfection consisteth not only in faith and in law, but in charity; and only he that hath charity knoweth that which is needed for salvation.—SAVONAROLA.

Monitor Camera Club Album

Frank S. Wilton, Huntington Park, Calif.
South American Sun Bear

Edward W. Stevens, Venice, Calif.
Time to Take on Water

Frank S. Wilton
Leopard Up a Tree

Esther F. Haynes, New York
Gobi Desert Oasis

What They Say

Repeal and Riches

"Repeal cannot be economically beneficial to the country. Certainly some people will get rich. Certainly there will be some millions of dollars collected in taxes—taxes that will be paid by the poor. But no country ever drank itself rich." —*Dr. Joseph A. Stevenson.*

One Must Go

"Unless we abolish the slums, the slums may abolish us."—*Major F. Yeats-Brown.*

Real Statesmanship

"I hold that it is ultimately the moralists and philosophers who must supply the foundations of statesmanship, even though they never appear in the forum."—*T. S. Eliot.*

Starve It

"Jealousy is a consuming fire, but one which dies out if it is not fed." —*Andre Maurois.*

The Only Cure

"There is no cure for folly except wisdom."—*Nicholas Murray Butler.*

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M.A.

Herod the Tetrarch

HEROD THE TETRARCH, whose name was properly "Herod Antipas," is described in the New Testament as "Herod the tetrarch" (Matt. 14:1) or simply as "Herod" (Mark 6:14), and should not be confused with his father Herod (the Great) mentioned in Matt. 2:7, or his nephew "Herod" (Agrippa I), mentioned in Acts 12.

Herod Antipas ruled over Galilee and also the district of Perea, which lay to the east of Jordan, from 4 B. C. to 39 A. D. It was he who imprisoned John the Baptist for objecting to his marriage with Herodias, the wife of Herod's brother, Philip (Mark 6:17), and later beheaded the Baptist at the instance of Herodias' daughter (verse 22ff.).

As ruler of Galilee, Antipas, not unnaturally, had a part in the trial of the Wayshower, who, despite his birth in Judæa, was accounted a Galilean (Luke 23:6f.). That the Master himself mistrusted this ruler, is suggested by the fact that he warned his disciples to "beware . . . of the leaven of Herod" (Mark 8:15), and characterized him, in another passage, as "that fox" (Luke 13:32).

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Stalemate (Mrs. M. I. E., who reports seeing this word in the news lately)—The word owes its origin to the game of chess, in which it is the goal of each player to "checkmate" (from the Persian *shah mat*, "the king is dead") his opponent; that is, surround his king piece and then attack it so that it not only is in jeopardy, but cannot move to a safe square—escape is impossible.

When, however, the game has progressed to a point where a harassed player must move, his king being safe at the time (not in check), but cannot be moved without being checked, and no other piece being movable, he can proclaim "stalemate" ("stale" here being based on the French *étale*, "stationary"); and the game is declared a draw.

Of late years the word has escaped the chessboard and has ventured into the political field, being used to designate a deadlocked situation resulting from a foiled attack.

Mussolini (G. L., who reports hearing *Muss-o-lin'-ih*)—The name of the Italian dictator is sounded *Moos-so-lee'-nee* (*oo* as in *food*, *o* as in *obey*, *ee* as in *feet*; secondary stress on first syllable).

In Lighter Vein

Preparedness

Monsieur wanted the picture hung to the right; madame wanted it on the left. But monsieur insisted that the servant should hang the picture according to his orders. Consequently, Joseph stuck a nail in the wall on the right, but, this done, he also went and stuck another in on the left.

"What is the second nail for?" his master inquired in astonishment.

"It's to save me the trouble of fetching the ladder tomorrow when monsieur will have come round to the views of madame." — *Montreal Star.*

Steak and Bulbs

Wife (just returned home after an overnight visit): "Well, darling, did you get yourself a good dinner last evening?"

Hubby: "Yes, I cooked up a piece of steak, with some onions I found in the cellar."

Wife: "Onions? Jack, you've gone and eaten the fancy gladiolus bulbs I had just bought!"—*Pathfinder.*

Scotch Story

A humorist was piqued by a Scotchman who did not respond to the yarns he was telling. At last the story-teller exclaimed in exasperation, "I think it would take an inch auger to put a joke into a Scotchman's head!"

"Aye, mon, but it wad need tae hae a finer point than any of your stories, I'm thinking."

Best Work

They had been discussing the habit of certain authors who do most of their work at night.

"When does our old friend Scribbler do his best work?" asked A.

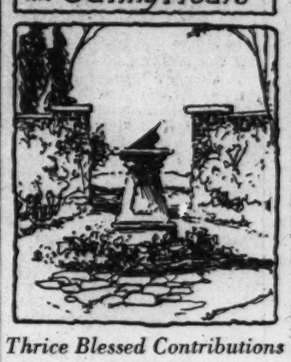
"In the daytime," replied B. "That's when he mows the lawn and keeps the garden generally in order."—*Montreal Star.*

The Right Answer

The bright pupil looked long and thoughtfully at the second examination question, which read: "State the number of tons of coal shipped out of the United States in any given year." Then his brow cleared and he wrote:

"1492—none."—*Labor.*

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"



Thrice Blessed Contributions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

East Cleveland, Ohio

AN INTERIOR decorator, who had had no business for many months, looked away from his own problem long enough to see how much his church edifice needed refinishing. When he offered to redecorate the auditorium and adjacent activity rooms, as a contribution to his church, the necessary paper and paint were also forthcoming.

Simultaneously, an electrician discovered that the electric wiring of the building was out of date and even dangerous. He, too, had no employment, but offered his time and service; and a way was found to secure the equipment necessary for complete rewiring and a new indirect lighting system.

The blessings have been threefold: the jobs were scarcely completed before remunerative business contracts began to pour in to the donors, and each man has had continuous work since that time; the appreciative congregation was also blessed, experiencing a revived sense of confidence, cheer, and good will in the refreshing atmosphere of clean, beautiful surroundings; and soon it became necessary to increase the seating capacity of the auditorium in order to take care of the largest congregation the church has ever known.

Giving with a selfish hope of return is as unfruitful as is the penny the child buries in the garden with the hope that a money tree will grow; but the above-mentioned incidents proved that unselfish love and self-abnegating service bless all.

Daily Anecdote

Lincoln's Memory

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

IF PROOF is needed of the power of memory with which Abraham Lincoln was endowed, this story provides it. When, as a comparatively young man, Lincoln was a candidate for the Illinois Legislature, he made the customary personal canvass of the district. One day he had dinner with a farmer in Sangamon County.

Many years later, when Mr. Lincoln was President, a soldier called one day. "I remember you," said Mr. Lincoln. "You used to live on the Danville road. I took dinner with you when I was running for the Legislature. I recollect that we stood talking out at the barnyard gate while I sharpened my jackknife."

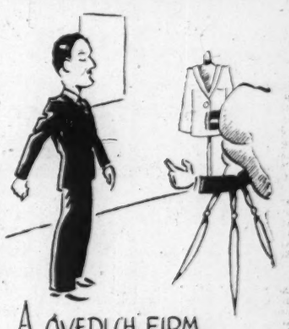
"Yes, you did," agreed the soldier. "But say, wherever did you put that whetstone? I looked for it a dozen times but I never could find it after the day you used it. We 'lowed as how maybe you took it along with you."

The President looked serious. "No," he said, "I put it on top of that gatepost—the high one."

"Maybe you did," agreed the soldier. "Couldn't anybody else have put it there, and none of us ever thought of looking there for it."

Upon his return home the soldier found the whetstone just where Lincoln had laid it 15 years before. He wrote to the President that he had found it, and added significantly: "It will never be lost again."

Worth Knowing



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The Adventures of Waddles—*How to Keep Cool*

By THE HAGERS

IT'S VERY HOT IN TOWN TODAY— THE HOTTEST YET, OLD-TIMERS SAY.
ICE
A BUSY DUCK, BUT ALWAYS NICE, IS OSCAR WHO DELIVERS ICE.
THE STREET DEPARTMENT FIGHTS THE HEAT BY SPRINKLING WATER IN THE STREET.
WHY SAY, I KNOW HOW TO KEEP COOL; I'LL SEE YOU AT THE SHADY POOL!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. J. Roscoe Drummond, Executive Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Associate Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility:

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

The Real Objective

ALCOHOLIC drink has always been a trouble maker. It has always made trouble for those who consume it, and for those who have undertaken in the interests of society to control or prevent its consumption. Evidence accumulates that today in the United States it is making no little trouble for proponents and administrators of the state and national regulatory plans which have taken the place of national prohibition.

Secretary Morgenthau has just announced a new plan of district enforcement which he hopes will improve a situation which records more bootlegging arrests than before repeal. An article written by Jay G. Hayden for the North American Newspaper Alliance declares that liquor regulation in Missouri and Indiana is in such a condition of chaos that sentiment for state prohibition is definitely on the rise, and that for every licensed liquor-selling place in the St. Louis area two or more "blind pigs" sell liquor to all comers, including children.

New York newspapers of recent weeks have described the reappearance of a new rum row.

From Florida comes a story that certain local police coöperate not with the federal authorities but with rumrunners to warn them of the federal agents' whereabouts.

Joseph H. Choate Jr., chairman of the Federal Alcohol Control Administration, told the Governors' Conference at Mackinac Island that of the more than 130,000,000 gallons of whisky probably being consumed annually in the United States only 30,000,000 gallons is legal and the rest is bootleg.

Thus of the major evils that were charged against prohibition— the presence of speakeasies, encouragement of drinking among minors, liquor smuggling, corruption of public officials, and the existence of a racketeering, criminal industry supplying illicit drink—none has disappeared of its own volition as some persons so blithely expected with the advent of repeal. Mr. Hayden describes Col. Harry Scullin, teetotaler repealist, now excise commissioner of St. Louis, as "one of the most disillusioned men in America."

Were the results less tragic it would be easy for those who fought and fell in the struggle to maintain national prohibition to sit back and enjoy a quiet chuckle and an "I told you so." They might find a little grim satisfaction in watching their erstwhile opponents take over responsibility for the situation. But that would not alter the fact that it is a situation in the solution of which everybody has some responsibility and some stake.

The prohibitionist may argue that the continuance of crime since repeal proves his way was best. The regulationist may reply, correctly or incorrectly, that he is having to deal with lawlessness cultivated under prohibition. All such backward-looking argument amounts to just nothing in the direction of making America safer from drink and drunkards.

Not self-justification nor justification of a theory is the real objective in this fight. The real objective is to obtain by law and administration and public sentiment the best protection that it is humanly possible to obtain for society against the commercialized drink traffic and the drink habit.

Persons who agree in that aim ought not to be so divided over method as to allow the enemy and its political influence to take control of the field and break down all resistance. One of the basic practical requirements of any successful plan for liquor suppression is that it must have the indorsement and coöperation of a substantial majority of the public. On this basis, drys will do better to seek out those repealists who are honestly working for a method of reducing alcohol consumption and to cooperate with them, than to stand off and let them "stew in their own juice."

Given such coöperation, the ultimate choice of method can safely be left to experience. Whether reduction of liquor taxes or redoubling of enforcement efforts be the next important step in combating the bootlegger, and whether the logic of events leads to control of liquor by licensing or by federal monopoly or by a return to prohibition, the friends of whatever method should be able to compare notes dispassionately and then coöperate behind the system that commands the greatest public support in effectively combating alcohol.

A Way Up Huntington Avenue

PLANS for the much-discussed Huntington Avenue subway project appear to have been shaved down to dimensions manageable for Boston's treasury. As proposed last week by the Boston Elevated trustees, this vexing traffic problem might be solved by constructing a subway spur from the Copley Square station to a point on the avenue opposite Mechanics Building.

This plan estimates the cost at $1,400,000, with the suggested possibility of obtaining $400,000 by means of PWA grants. If this blue print proved accurate, there would remain $1,000,000 to be raised by the city, involving an annual carrying charge of about $45,000, with a $20,000 offset represented by savings in operating costs. The $45,000 carrying charge does not include amortization.

In addition the remaining expense might be further offset by reductions in the Elevated deficit which is assessed against the cities of Greater Boston. This reduction should result from increased patronage.

Most important of all, such a relatively inexpensive subway should solve the main obstacles to speedy transportation on this route. Cars sent through the present Boylston Street subway and the proposed new spur would give an unimpeded ride beyond the present intersections at Arlington, Berkeley and Clarendon Streets, which cause so much delay to surface cars. With the ultimate construction of an underpass at Huntington and Massachusetts Avenues, the transportation dilemma in this section should be, at least temporarily, solved.

The obvious benefits of the plan to the public, to the Elevated and to motorists, when linked to the relatively modest costs involved, make the scheme one that merits prompt and sympathetic attention. This is a time for careful municipal budgeting, to be sure, but an overzealous or too prolonged ardor for economy may stagnate the normal and essential expansion of city services.

Too rigid a contraction at this point may be actually inimical to recovery, whereas judicious resumption of building and growth may speed normal conditions.

Britain's Comeback

THERE was big news in London yesterday. There was conclusive evidence that Britain really has turned the corner. To Englishmen it was a fitting climax to similar reports which have come in from all sides recently. Of course, the figures on unemployment showed only a slight improvement, and current statistics of British exports were not exactly skyrocketing. Indeed, the general indices of business showed only a continuing gradual gain. Yet yesterday Britons knew that England had come back. Perry and Austin had won the Davis Cup.

Of course, the British team had won the cup last year. But that could have been a fluke; it was the first time in twenty years and the American challengers had seemed a bit below form. Besides, hadn't these Americans and Frenchmen captured nearly everything in the sport line for years and years? Hadn't these usurpers not only monopolized the international contests in sports which Britain invented, but actually captured Britain's own championships with tiresome regularity? Last year one swallow wouldn't make a summer.

But yesterday everything was different; Britain had seen swallow after swallow. That titanic 15—13 set in which Perry had defeated Shields and clinched the cup, also clinched the fact of Britain's recovery from the sports depression. It followed a British sweep in the singles at Wimbledon two weeks ago, the first time since 1909 that both men's and women's titles had gone to England. It came just a month after Henry Cotton had broken America's ten-year monopoly of Britain's own open golf championship. It followed hard on the Oxford-Cambridge victory over the Princeton-Yale track team. And best of all perhaps in the eyes of Englishmen, it had been preceded by England's success in the cricket matches against Australia, and especially by the first English victory in a test match at Lord's since 1896.

Moreover, there could be no question about this Davis Cup victory. The Americans had made a remarkable recovery after losing the first two matches of the inter-zone finals against Australia, and had tried brilliantly and desperately to wrest the cup from Britain in the challenge round. Indeed the play of Wood and Shields and Lott and Stoefen had been such as to remove much of the sting from their failure. The American team at least had the satisfaction of knowing that it played up to its game. The matches were marred by none of the unpleasant gallery partisanship or distressing failures of overtrained players which have made many previous defeats hard to take. The Davis Cup decision this year marked not only a British comeback in sports, but a real improvement in the sportsmanship for which sports exist.

"Lost Tribes" of Today

NEW adventure is in the wind for those who like to travel in story-book lands of Oz, in mythical Atlantis or legendary Mu. Australian explorers recently climbed over a heretofore impenetrable mountain barrier in New Guinea, using the most up-to-date method of transportation for pioneers, the airplane. They expected to find a wilderness of mountains and swamps, but instead uncovered a fertile plateau of grassy plains-country dotted here and there with patchwork gardens of sweet potatoes, bananas and beans.

Landing their 1934 plane, the explorers were transported back 5000 years to dwell for a time among a thriving people who still live in the Stone Age. Mr. W. P. Chinnery, expedition leader, rubbed his eyes in amazement, for this was no dream of a Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court, but actually an air-minded Englishman among a lost tribe 5000 years "behind the times." This country of 200,000 persons inherited from their ancestors stone mortars for grinding grain, but how to use them is a forgotten art.

The discoveries made in this remote region enable geographers to fill in yet another of the few remaining blank spots in the map of the world. Marco Polo was the first to outline Asia, Prince Henry rounded the Cape of Good Hope, Columbus added a whole hemisphere, Magellan circled Cape Horn, while Australia enticed adventurous English explorers. The lands left to discover today are few and far between. A few like the north and south polar regions are almost inaccessible. But perhaps beyond the jungle barriers of the Amazon, in the little known regions of southern Mexico, or on one of the unexplored islands of Oceania, evidences of other "lost tribes" may be found.

Meanwhile there is a chance that further research among the New Guineans will prove that the once fabulous Gondwanaland, joining Africa and the east with South America and the west, really existed. The inhabitants were found to be using ornamented clay whistles unlike anything known in New Guinea, but strangely like those in South America. There may be other indications of linkage. It is hoped that the anthropologists and other natural scientists will be able to complete their studies of this unique people before the announced discovery of gold floods the island with prospectors.

Iron Men of the Sea

WRACKED by an explosion, 126 miles east-southeast of Sable Island, the little schooner Astrid W. of Lunenberg, Nova Scotia, has fetched her last port. But Skipper Walter Crouse and his thirteen shipmates are safe ashore at last, and great is the joy in the homes of Lunenberg.

Five were taken up from the sea by a passing Norwegian tramp soon after the mishap. But another boat bearing the captain and eight others became lost in the fog and darkness. It has just made shore unaided. For five days they tossed helplessly—nine men cramped in a dory with less than a gallon of water and a handful of biscuit. Day after day the men rowed and bailed their crowded boat. Several times ships steamed by at a distance without seeing their signals of distress.

Such is the tale of their grim struggle for survival—a tale of suffering and suspense, of shipwreck and peril at sea, that touches the hearts of seafarers and landsmen alike. It took courage to struggle for five days against the sea and against hunger and thirst and fatigue; and a sublime example of practical prayer to set a dingy scrap of canvas to the winds when waning strength had silenced the stolid rattle of the oars.

Theirs was an experience which seldom befalls seafarers under modern conditions, an experience that belies the belief that the traditional endurance of "wooden ships and iron men" belongs to a departed era. What is the "iron" that inspires admiration but human fortitude seen in the expression of man's eternal right to live? Hope and faith are attributes that cannot be circumscribed within the mere limits of time and place.

That courage is man's eternal safeguard, the castaway fishermen of the Astrid have manifested to an inspiring degree. In their triumphant overcoming of the elements, they prove the aptness of the Psalmist's words:

"They that go down to the sea in ships, that do business in great waters; these see the works of the Lord, and His wonders in the deep."

The Casual Day

THE killers of Chancellor Dollfuss didn't mean to do it, Viennese reports say. And just twenty years ago at this time the whole of Europe was doing something which it didn't mean to do. Dollfuss's confessed assassin explained he got too excited to realize what was happening. The same may be said for Europe in 1914. Take an armed individual. Add an emergency. Multiply the armed individual's excitement by the population figures of any country. Result: That state of mind out of which war is made. For if individuals find it difficult to act in a rational way when possessed of firearms, nations can hardly be expected to avoid the composite difficulty.

"Plastic appeal" is the requirement New Dealers must possess to gain a place in Sculptor Nakian's hall of fame. Twelve sculptured heads are to be placed around a new bust of President Roosevelt, and the artist has declared that only the head that "speaks to me plastically" will be included in the group. Observers of the New Deal policies may object to Mr. Nakian's evidently narrow definition of "plastic appeal." The important plastic appeal of the Roosevelt Administration has been a willingness to cast monumental plans not in rigid marble but in malleable modeling clay.

From E. E. C. S.:

VACATION EARS

When we return from holidays
There ought to be some men
To listen to our travel tales
Without a single "when
I was in Maine or Penn.—"

Or better still some stay-at-homes
With ears and not a tongue
Who'd hear what *we* had done and seen
And could not bask among
Their travels left unsung.

Or best of all a lecture hall
Where silence would prevail
While we relentlessly described,
With full and fit detail,
Our jaunts by road or rail.

The notion should be popular
(This garrulous estate).
If *we* could corner eloquence.
And others' tongues abate
What marvels we'd relate!

The British voice must be audible in the counsels of Europe or it won't be listened to, according to Mr. Stanley Baldwin who is defending proposals to increase the British air force. But Viscount Cecil, Sir Norman Angell and other leading members of the League of Nations Union urged that before air rearmaments are begun another attempt should be made to salvage agreements on military and civil aviation. The question seems to be whether the British lion will transfer its roar to bombers' propellers or show a leonine willingness to lie down with the lamb.

"Paris turns to wool for winter fashions," a forecast says. But the idea seems entirely too logical to "catch on."

A hunt for a bear has been enlivening the suburbs of Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Wall Street is reported wondering what a bear might be doing so far up the Hudson.

More liquor-law violators are going to jail now than in the fifteen months before repeal, according to the Associated Press. Forces to stamp out bootlegging are expecting to be enlarged. The United States Coast Guard's anti-smuggling forces are being strengthened. In other words, it's taking a lot of effort to make repeal more successful than prohibition. C. W. M.

The Pond in the Prairie

OUR sod house, flanked by the straw-thatched stable and henhouse, was the hub of a vast wheel of prairie. As far as we could see there were only the plain and the sky. Day after burning day that sky was cloudless, except that sometimes in the early morning there would be silver-tipped thunderheads in the West, timid intruders that vanished rapidly before the scorn of the sun.

The hot wind blew up from the South, languid from its journey across Texas and Oklahoma, but curling into playful whirlwinds occasionally to remind us that it had not forgotten its power. It ignored the buffalo grass that it had known of old, but crisped the blades of the kaffir corn and cane experimentally, curious to see what manner of vegetation this could be. Where the fields were plowed, but yet unsown, the wind picked up the crumbling dust in its fingers, examined it, and flicked it as a mild, yet somehow ominous, warning into the faces of those who had ventured to assault the ancient prairie with plows.

* * *

All this was too impersonal for the daily fare of small girls. We could run into the teeth of the wind, our pigtails thumping against our shoulders and our skirts flying, but this diversion was for our wilder moods. For contrast, for calm reflection and for exotic adventure, we had the Pond.

Our father had built it beside the windmill, as a reservoir for water against those rare times when the wind did not blow to pump the daily supply for the cattle from the sweet, unfailing springs deep in the earth. It was oval in shape, perhaps fifteen feet wide and twenty feet long, and surely not over three or four feet deep at the most. So it was scarcely a private swimming pool, but nevertheless it was a cool and delicious defiance to the sun and the sky and the wind.

It is a sad fact that my earliest memory of the pond includes also the memory of a crime, and yet, perhaps sadder still, a crime whose committing was such riotous fun that the thrill of it lingered long after the punishment for it was forgotten.

We had new red calico dresses, with ruffles, made by our mother with the patient stitches that women set into garments before the general use of sewing machines. We had been dressed in these frocks and sent out to play, with the caution to keep ourselves clean because the cowboys who sometimes boarded with us were coming to supper. And we had promised that we would, little guessing the temptation that was to beset us.

* * *

A cherished plant grew at the rim of the pond, and as we watered it that afternoon we noticed that a long and shining mud path soon appeared on the outer slope of the dam. Our feet were bare and the ground was warm, so one small sinner put her feet in the mud, and, to her astonished delight, slid swiftly down the steep bank. The story, seen through adult eyes, grows rapidly more painful from this point on. We poured more water on the path, the slide improved, and by the simple operation of the law of gravity, for which we certainly could not be blamed, we were presently no longer standing up to slide. From the sitting position it was inevitable that we should progress to lying flat on our stomachs and going down the muddy bank head first.

I prefer to leave the narrative there, with two who may have been 3 and 5 years old having a glorious time upon a miraculously provided playground. What followed emanated entirely from the warped and alien viewpoint of grown-ups.

A peach tree grew upon the bank of our pond. In the hot noontime meadow larks and ground sparrows and other hardy prairie birds came to bathe, with a flurry and a whisk, in the shallow water at the brink, and to rest for a moment in the shade of the tree. We often wondered how they had bathed before the pond was built, but, since we never saw a bird that looked dirty, we concluded that they had their own mysterious ways.

* * *

We hollowed out sections of cornstalks for boats, and sent fleets of them across the rippling water. We even had adventures in navigation ourselves, launching out with supreme confidence in a round, galvanized wash tub. The fact that we mastered the intricacies of balance, steering and rowing in this somewhat formless craft makes me feel that, given the opportunity, we could have taken an ocean liner from New York to Southampton. Certainly it would not have occurred to us that we could not, since the ocean, known to us only in legend, was to our minds nothing but an enlarged reflection of our pond.

One year we sent for a setting of duck eggs, advertised in a farm paper. One of our faithful biddies hatched the astonishing ducklings, and obviously never felt quite sure of herself afterward. We tried them out in the wash basin first, and having assured ourselves—Ah, ecstasy! Oh, miracle of movement upon the water!—that our elders did indeed speak truth, we permitted the enchanting yellow balls the freedom of the pond thereafter. They rustled among the stalks of the arrowhead plants that we had transplanted from the draws, and stood on their heads with only their feet and tails out of the water. The pond was their particular domain, set there in the desert for them by the hand of providence and accepted as their natural destiny. Their clumsy feet disdained the dusty, burning earth of the farmyard, but moved with incredible grace through the water.

* * *

One spring a small flock of wild ducks stopped briefly on our pond and, perhaps, told travelers' tales to the five that had survived of our original hatch. But our ducks, now snowy white and stately, listened skeptically and preferred their own kingdom to the dubious charms of the wilderness.

In the winter the ice was thick upon our pond, and we could slide on it, and lure the Tip dog out on it, basely hoping that he would slip and fall. He never did. When the rains came in the spring, frogs would awake from their secret hiding places in the draws, puff out their white throats and add their croaking to the voices of the cricket and the katydid. Soon the pools of water that were left in the deep holes would be alive with tadpoles. When the pools dried up, so that the tadpoles who had not yet grown legs lay gasping on the vanishing mud, we gathered up tin cans full of them and transferred them to our pond, where the ducks made their lives as hazardous as had the drought.

But how to tell of those subtler delights—the reflection of the young moon, the flight of dragon flies, the movements of the water bugs skimming across the surface of the pond more swiftly than the storied silver skates of Holland. The lore of brooks and rivers, lakes and oceans, was gathered here in this pool where we dabbled our fingers and cooled our feet.

All idyls must end. There came a year when our father prospered to the extent of buying a galvanized iron tank for water storage, and our pond dried up and disappeared. The ducks were sold, our father objected to having tadpoles—and especially mud puppies—in the tank where the horses drank, and water ceased to be romantic and became merely a commodity. MARY ZIRKLE.

Wonders in Common Things

Excerpts from one of a series of papers presented at a meeting sponsored by Mr. Alfred P. Sloan Jr., in the General Motors Building at Chicago's Century of Progress exposition

By ROBERT E. WILSON

Director of Research, Standard Oil Company of Indiana

LEADERS in the field of scientific research and discovery have frequently been likened to the great explorers of the past who have ventured into the unknown and brought back information and treasure for their fellow men. While as scientific investigators we have gone far afield in our search for new knowledge, it is nevertheless true that in reality we have hardly scratched the surface of our own back yard. The most important discoveries from the standpoint of human welfare are those still to be made.

* * *

To illustrate my point, let me take that most common of all substances, water, and outline a few of the remarkable things which have been discovered about it during the last few years. Had you told a chemist two or three years ago that he did not really know the composition of water, he would have been grossly insulted. Nevertheless, within that short time chemists have discovered that pure water, which has always been considered a single substance, actually contains about one part in five thousand of a heavy variety of water, the properties of which are quite different. Similar differences have been detected in coal products, indicating that trees have for millions of years distinguished this difference which man has overlooked until yesterday.

Another important recent development in this field relates to sea water. For millions of years, rains falling on the land have dissolved out most of the water-soluble substances and washed them into the sea. The water, of course, reëvaporated from the ocean surface and went back over the land to repeat the cycle, but the dissolved salts remained behind until the ocean today contains enough such salts to cover the entire United States to a depth of nearly two miles. The existence of this treasure-house of salts has long intrigued both the chemist and the promoter, but actually the first large commercial plant to recover any of these valuable salts direct from sea water has been built within the last year on the coast of North Carolina, the first substance recovered in paying quantities being bromine.

* * *

Since pumping and other handling costs are covered by extracting the bromine, the recovery of other materials, for example, gold, is quite within the realm of possibility. The total gold content of sea water has been estimated at more than 7,000,000,000 tons, but it is present in such extremely low percentage that most of us will probably see no more of it than we do of ordinary gold. However, the presence of this reserve does act as a definite check on the tendency of gold to soar to excessive prices. Potassium chloride, a necessary fertilizing ingredient which has been washed out of the soil during past ages, may be recovered and restored thereto.

Scientific discovery is still in its infancy because even the most common things around us are not yet fully understood. Certain it is that the contributions of scientific research during the next century will far outstrip all that it has contributed during the last century of progress.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Spending vs. Statesmanship

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

As a business man, when I think of government expenditures, I immediately know that taxation is a growing item in the cost of production, and I feel that governments are only too prone to classify all their expenditures as essential, refusing to recognize that there are many desirable things which we cannot afford.

If our industries and people are overburdened with taxation, we will not be able to hold our competitive position and at the same time maintain our standard of living. Unless a halt is called, the seriousness of the situation will very soon be brought home to every individual.

Note the recovery in Great Britain. The labor problem there is treated as a social one. In America, it is being treated as an economic problem. The recovery in Great Britain was notably assisted by the measures which they instituted to protect their industries and agriculture, reduce the cost of government, and insure a balanced budget. At the present moment, Great Britain is one of the few countries which can claim a real budget surplus, and can entertain hopes of reduced taxation.

Confidence cannot be restored by spending money and then more money and by multiplying offices and enlarging the borders of bureaucracy. Politics, as now used, are the opposite of statesmanship; but statesmanship is the only leader which will restore confidence and prosperity to this country. A. ALEXANDER.

New York City.

"Commercialized Murder"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your editorial, "War Is Not Inevitable!" stresses the point that we should deny war is inevitable and then seek ways to prove it is inevitable.

It has always been a puzzle to me that Christian churches, so-called, will spend hours teaching the Decalogue and then sit idly by while their adherents are mesmerized by the war mongers and their ilk. The Decalogue plainly teaches, "Thou shalt not kill," and all persons who claim membership or adherence to the several churches of Christendom know that there is neither reason nor excuse for ignoring the Decalogue.

Murder is murder, no matter how committed, and it is time the people woke up to this fact. "The American Legion" shouts, "For God and country!" Then, let them practice the commands of God, "Love thy neighbor as thyself," and "Thou shalt not kill."

Let everyone who holds membership in any church organize themselves into peace clubs or antiwar clubs, and each individual the world over send a personal letter to their Government and therein declare, "We will obey God first. His command is, 'Thou shalt not kill.' Therefore, we refuse to go to war or sanction warlike activities of any kind. This is our duty to God and we intend to perform it."

Muskegon, Mich. ALFRED J. FLETCHER

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

BOOK REVIEWS

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BOSTON, AUGUST 1, 1934

Drawn by Dwight C. Sturges

Dictators and the League

By Viscount Cecil

EUROPE IS AT THE MERCY of rumor. Diplomats and foreign ministers come and go from capital to capital and confer in secret. Exchanges of views, partially overheard by the press, take place between the protagonists in the international drama. The public, knowing the vast importance of the issues involved, are bewildered and made uneasy by this substitute for the much-abused open diplomacy of Geneva.

Primarily, of course, there is the issue of disarmament or rearmament, that is to say the choice between limiting and regulating military force in the interests of the whole community of nations, or a revival of unrestricted competition in armaments. And now out of this controversy has arisen the still more fundamental question, whether international organization for peace is in any form practicable. If not, a return to the old international anarchy seems inevitable, with all its terrific consequences.

It is tempting to regard the issue as one between autocracy and democracy. Certainly some of the autocratic states are those most impatient of the diminutions of national sovereignty which are the necessary accompaniment of international coöperation. The abandonment of the League by Germany and the demand by Italy for drastic revision of the Covenant certainly give color to the view that dictatorships are incompatible with the League of Nations. It is very much to be hoped that this will not prove to be the case. It would be indeed lamentable if Europe were split into two groups consisting of what would be called autocracies and democracies. I trust there is no reason to anticipate any such melancholy event.

In principle, there seems no adequate reason why this should happen. In the first place, the difference is not so much over democracy as over parliamentary institutions. Germany and Italy are being governed by dictators who unquestionably are supported by the great majority of their fellow citizens. Without that support they could never have obtained power, and, if their popularity were to vanish, the main prop of their government would be gone. So that in a sense the constitution of both these countries is democratic. But parliamentary institutions have been suspended in both countries, apparently without serious objection.

In Japan, which has also resigned from the League, it is difficult for a westerner to understand how much democracy has ever counted. Seventy-five years ago Japan was a feudal country ruled by three great clans. Many observers will tell you that essentially that is still and always has been the case. A few years ago there seemed to be a growing movement, particularly among the commercial classes, for making Japanese democracy a reality. When the history of the Manchurian events comes to be written it may well turn

out that one of the principal motives for Japanese action will be found to have been the desire of the old feudal chiefs to nip democracy in the bud by promoting a military incident. If so, the scheme appears to have been remarkably successful.

On the other hand, in the other dictatorships there seems no special hostility to the League. Turkey has only recently joined it. Poland and Yugoslavia have always been active members of it. The Russian Government, which may perhaps be described as an oligarchy tempered by despotism, has never been so friendly to the League as it is at present.

The conclusion, therefore, appears to be that a dictatorship, whether or not it is democratic in origin, is not necessarily opposed to international organization. But it is opposed to representative government and free parliamentary institutions. That is primarily a matter of national concern. There is no particular reason why other countries should object if the Germans and Italians decide that parliamentary institutions do not suit them. The only point is that without some such machinery it is difficult for the great mass of the people to have any direct and constant influence on the actions of their government. No one knows, for instance, how far the general body of the German people is behind the anti-semitic policy of their government; or even whether the Italian people as a whole are favorable to the corporative state.

That would not matter internationally unless President Roosevelt is right, as I firmly believe he is, when he says, "The blame for the danger to world peace is not in the population, but in the political leaders of that population," and when he hopes, "that war by governments shall be changed to peace by peoples." If that is true it is obvious that the greater the share of the governed in the constitution which rules them, the more peaceful will be the policy of the country. It may not be the case—I do not think it is—that all autocratic governments tend to be warlike. But it seems to be the fact that countries with representative institutions are preëminently attached to peace. I should claim that my own country, the United States, and—contrary to the allegations of some people—France are among the most peaceful of the greater nations, and that it would be substantially true to say of the smaller countries that their attachment to peace varies directly with the constitutional powers of their peoples.

Underwood

VISCOUNT CECIL OF CHELWOOD

Nor is this surprising. Under modern conditions the brunt of the miseries of war falls on the common people. In most countries the richer classes no doubt showed in the late war the highest courage and devotion. It may even be true to say that they furnished the greater part of the officers and that the casualty rate was higher for officers than men. Still, on the whole, the hardships of the privates were necessarily greater and their work less interesting. The larger share of the prizes fell, moreover, to the officers, and when the armies were demobilized and the post-war depression began to set in, it fell chiefly on the poorer class. In the old days this was not usually so true—wars were fought by relatively small professional armies, and the bulk of the citizens were only indirectly affected. During the Napoleonic Wars, life in England went on much as usual. The war then was by no means the absorbing topic that it was for everyone from 1914 to 1918. One of our greatest novelists, Jane Austen, who deals largely with the ordinary lives of the professional and middle classes, and who wrote most of her books during the actual progress of the wars against Napoleon, scarcely mentions them. That could not happen nowadays. In the late war there was scarcely a house in the country from cottage to castle which did not furnish its contingent to the armies, and whose owners did not daily scan the lengthening casualty lists with deep anxiety. No wonder then that this generation is profoundly pacific and listens with growing impatience to those who talk lightly about a new war.

The peoples, then, are for peace. President Roosevelt is right. It follows that their direct control over the policy of their country is an obstacle to war. This does not mean that representative institutions on the Anglo-Saxon model are the best form of government for all countries. That was the view held in England and elsewhere during the halcyon days of the nineteenth century. Few people would subscribe to it at present. Parliamentary government is now recognized to be a difficult job. We English have learned it in 700 years of experimental education. Our people know that certain almost illogical compromises are essential to its success. They have come to understand that the most brilliant politician is not always the most trustworthy. Above all, they appreciate the immense value of tolerance as a political virtue. To form a just opinion of political proposals, they realize that they must allow for the imperfections of human nature, and, while ready to give their confidence in the fullest measure to those whom they have learned to trust, they do not utterly condemn an individual or class because he or they have allowed their personal interest somewhat to warp their judgments.

It is such qualities as these that are essential to the proper working of parliamentary institutions. They cannot be acquired in a day. Unless they exist, it is only too likely that the parliamentary machine will work unsatisfactorily. But I do not hesitate to avow my conviction that a people which is possessed of these virtues will be able to form extraordinarily accurate judgments both on public questions and political personages. To such a people full electoral and parliamentary powers may safely be given. Others perhaps are wise to be content with a less perfect form of political liberty.

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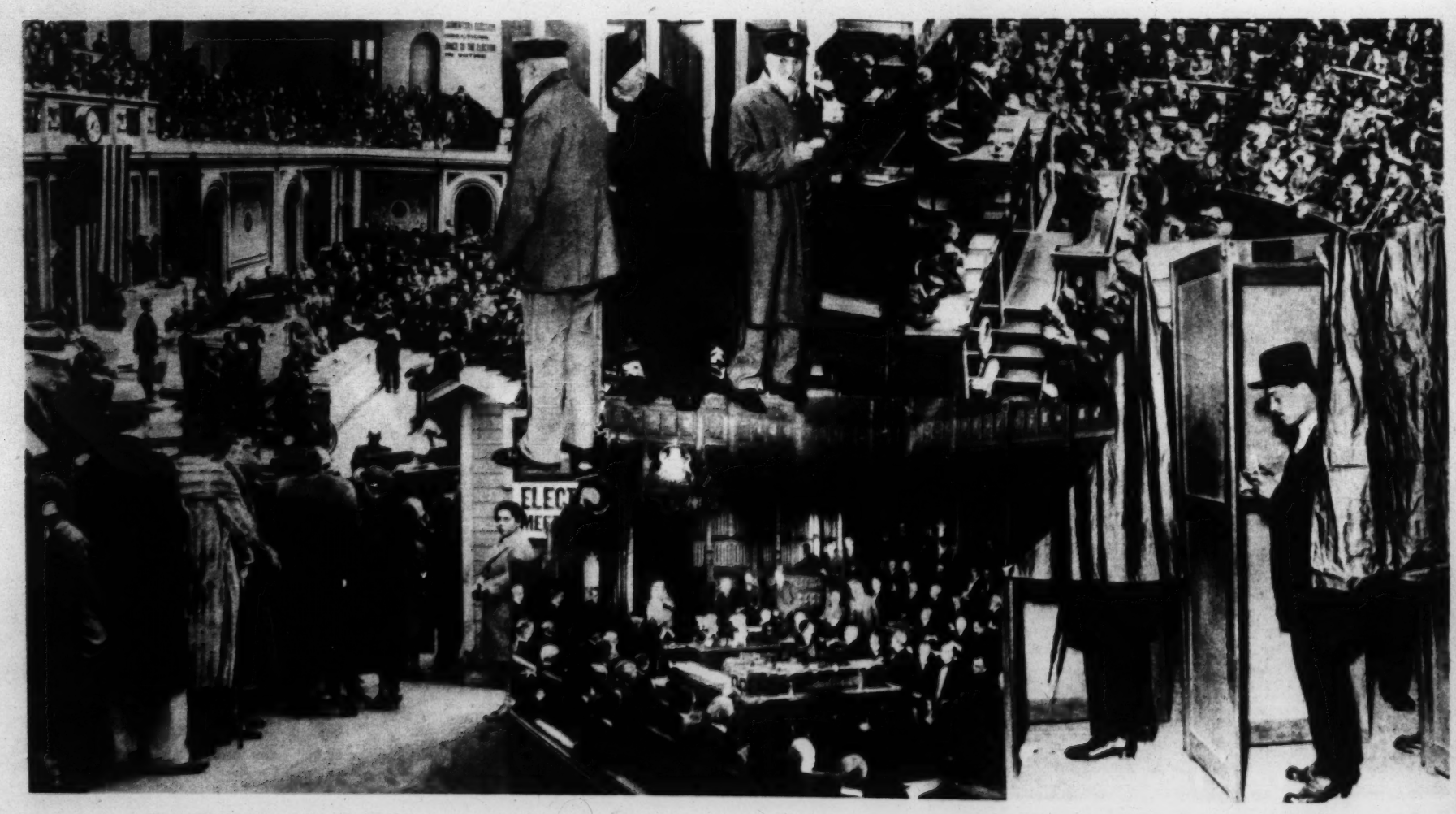

STRONGHOLDS OF PARLIAMENTARISM AND DEMOCRACY, BUTTRESSED BY ACTIVE VOTERS AT THE BALLOT BOXES OF AMERICA, BRITAIN AND FRANCE

A Joint Session of the United States Congress Is Shown at the Upper Left, Sitting in the House of Representatives (Ewing Galloway). Lower Left, Voters Waiting Their Turn Outside a New York Polling Place (Ewing Galloway). Upper Center, English Veterans Voting at Chelsea (© Keystone). Lower Center, the British House of Commons in Session (© International News Photos). Upper Right, the French Chamber of Deputies During an Important Session (Wide World). Lower Right, A French Polling Booth (© Keystone).

A Gospel of the Forests

Franklin Roosevelt's Great Federal Projects of Reforestation Climax Forty Years of Consistent Endeavor

By Paul D. Hasbrouck

TWOSCORE YEARS AGO an American boy visited Germany—a nation which reckoned wealth in terms of utilized, yet perpetual forests. Against his American background of the gay(*ly exploiting*) nineties, such scientific husbandry of forest resources mightily impressed him.

That boy has become President of the United States. Throughout the intervening years, Franklin D. Roosevelt, true to the patriotic vision of his youth, has sought consistently by example, precept, and official act, to promote better land use.

The latest of his mighty federal projects of the land and forests, designed to protect the Great Plains area against drought by planting a belt of trees 100 miles wide and 1000 miles long, at a cost of $75,000,000 in 10 years, climaxes a long and active interest in conservation.

It is his privilege to watch tree crops grow into maturity in his own plantings. Roughly one-half of the thousand acres on the Hyde Park homestead are devoted to present or future forests. These range from the more than 30 actual plantings on worn-out or marginal land, to natural second growth and a rare tract of virgin forest. The latter, situated on the steep slope between the present "Summer White House" and the Hudson, is preserved uncut partly as an example of original species and of natural reproduction, but also for the practical purpose that it prevents erosion.

During the presidential campaign of 1932, disparaging references were made to the Roosevelt "farm" by the opposition. Whatever may be its status as a producer of annual crops, a recent tour convinces the writer that as a producer of tree crops it stands preëminent. The President's own plantations result from over 125,000 trees set out during the past 20 years. This year's schedule calls for the planting of 55,000 additional trees and 175 pounds of acorns. The more recent plantings include a wide variety of species, both native and exotic. The older stands consist chiefly of red, white, and Scotch pine, with certain experimental but remarkably successful plantings of yellow ("tulip") poplar—a fast-growing tree which is Mr. Roosevelt's specialty. The excellent condition of these more mature plantations is the best answer to the Huey Longs and other critics of forestation.

Mr. Roosevelt's official influence on behalf of conservation dates from his first term in the New York State Legislature. Something more than the rarity of an upstate Democrat must have recommended the young State Senator of 1911 for the chairmanship of the Forest, Fish, and Game Committee. He was instrumental in securing an appropriation to prevent soil erosion, and had a part in the establishment of the new State Conservation Commission. Also, at that time, the State College of Forestry was established. In particular, Mr. Roosevelt recalls that his own ardor was intensified by the appearance before his committee of Gifford Pinchot, then "T. R.'s" right hand man on conservation.

From Albany the Dutchess County Democrat was called to Washington in 1913 to serve under the Administration of President Wilson. Yet even during these years as Assistant Secretary of the Navy he was not "at sea" in the matter of land improvement. Some of his finest plantations at Hyde Park date from that period.

Chief among his continuing interests were his tree crops. His outside activities centered about his trees, which he helped to prune. He established his Georgia Warm Springs project, with its 1500 acres of southern forest.

* * *

His zeal in the planning of land use found wider expression, following 1925, in the laying out of parks and parkways in the Taconic region, comprising counties east of the Hudson. During his chairmanship of the Taconic Commission, burned areas were replanted with indigenous species, some 300,000 trees were set out, and a nursery established to grow stock which is now ready for planting in connection with the development of the new Eastern State Parkway.

In 1931 we see him, after a triumphant reëlection as Governor of New York, incurring a breach with his erstwhile political ally, the then titular head of the Democratic Party, on behalf of an enlarged reforestation program. The crux of this controversy with Alfred E. Smith was the Hewitt Amendment (approved, three to one, at the general election). It provided for a land purchase, reforestation, and forest management program by the State to extend over 11 years, with an appropriation of $19,000,000, involving 1,000,000 acres of abandoned farm land.

This program went into full swing in the following year, which was the last of Mr. Roosevelt's governorship. During that year the new high total of 24,461,000 trees set out on the State's own projects put New York far in the lead in planting on state land. Thus, in a sense, the disciple exceeded his master, who had been the first Roosevelt's chief forester, and who now was Governor of Pennsylvania — although Governor Pinchot's state distributed the largest number of trees to farmers, with New York a close second.

Keystone-Underwood

THE TANG OF GROWING SPRUCE, SPICILY FRAGRANT IN THE SUN

When Governor of New York, Mr. Roosevelt Frequently Stole Away to the Tree Plantations He Loved on His Hyde Park Farm. He Planted This Stand of Spruce in 1912.

Other trail-blazing activities of New York's Conservation Department, sometimes under the personal direction of Governor Roosevelt, included state aid to counties (on a 50-50 basis) for reforestation projects; increased appropriations to maintain the eastern barrier zone against gypsy moth, and especially to exterminate several colonies of this pest in the Governor's home county of Dutchess, preventing spread from New England to the rest of the State and to points south and west; use of aerial photography to reduce the cost of type mapping and surveying of reforestation areas; the planting of 97,893 berry-bearing shrubs in these areas in 1932 as food plants to support a larger population of game birds; stream gauging to measure the impounding of water in reforested areas; construction of water holes and fire lines, airplane detection of illegal fires; relief of over 400 families in the Adirondacks through purchase of the 1932 bumper crop of red and white pine cones for planting in state nurseries, and the making and projection of educational forestry films. A new high total of exhibits was directed to stimulating the interest of land owners, 4-H Clubs, Boy and Girl Scouts, schools, communities and lumbermen in the establishment of plantations. The embryo of the Civilian Conservation Corps was already to be seen in Boy Scouts engaged on trail work for the State in return for their board.

* * *

Mr. Roosevelt's campaign and election to the Presidency, instead of submerging his program of better land use under the load of emergency problems which called for immediate solution, gave it new urgency and a wider scope in the field of national planning. He saw an overconcentration in cities of population, wealth, and improvement impulses. The land, ruthlessly stripped of its riches, was very much the worse for the process. And the land, after all, ever was and must remain the basic national heritage.

In such use as the land was put to, the American eagerness for quick returns had brought an acute overproduction of annual crops, and an imminent dearth of forest products. At the current rate of lumber production (which has returned to about the 1931 level), the present rate of growth is less than half the drain, and the nation's accessible stands of timber will be exhausted within a 15-year period. Yet for the fiscal year 1932-3, less than $250,000—not 1 per cent of the United States Forest Service expenditures—had been for reforestation.

President Roosevelt's first measures toward balancing timber growth and timber use were undertaken in the name of the emergency. The 1468 camps of the Civilian Conservation Corps, composed of approximately 200 workers each, include not only young men from the cities, but older men living in or near the forests, as well as veterans and Indians. In addition, $40,000,000 was allotted to the Forest Service as part of the public works program. The National Industrial Recovery Act contains specific provisions to stimulate the practice of forestry on privately owned lands, and the lumber code states as one of its purposes, "to conserve forest resources and bring about the sustained production thereof." The Tennessee Valley experiment applies to all resources of that region the national forest aim of seeking "the greatest good for the greatest number in the long run." On May 20, 1933, the President also obtained the allotment of $20,000,000 to speed the purchase of eastern lands, then offered at the exceptionally low average of less than $2 per acre, for national forest purposes.

Clearly, reforestation has been and is more than a fad to President Roosevelt—it is a gospel. He envisages it as calling not only for the conversion of some land back into forests, but for turning the minds of his generation from greed for present gain, to a truly national perspective. He neglects no opportunity for preaching this gospel in season and out, to commoners and congressmen. It springs from sincere conviction.

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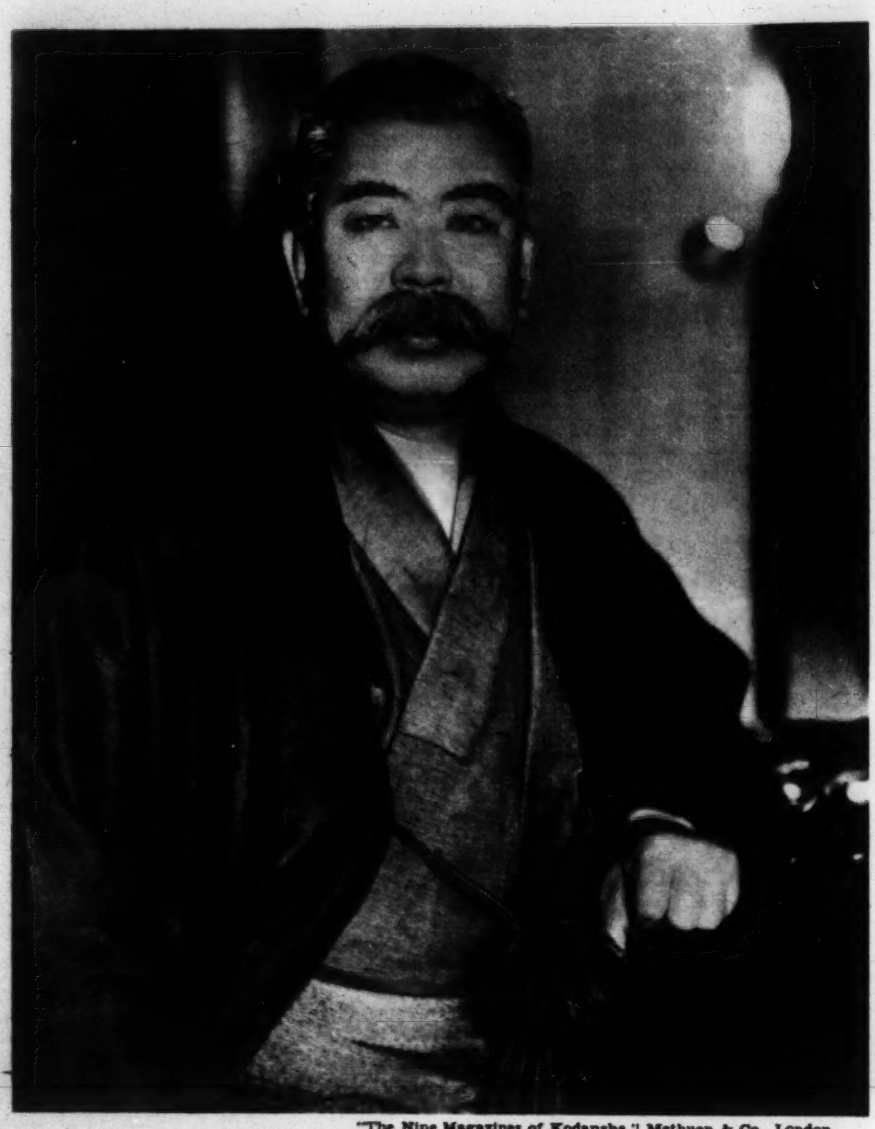
WOODLOTS PREDOMINATE AT KRUM ELBOW, THE ROOSEVELT HOME

The Gabled and Turreted Stone House, Seen at the Center of This Aerial View, Is the President's Birthplace.

Japan's Modern Magazine Troubadours

Seiji Noma Revived Colloquial Japanese and Won Millions of Readers by Giving to the Masses a Literature of Their Own

By Demaree Bess



"The Nine Magazines of Kodansha," Methuen & Co., London

SEIJI NOMA, JAPANESE PUBLISHER

His Idea of a "Mass Style" Introduced Literature to the Common People of Japan.

ONE OF THE MOST INFLUENTIAL MEN in Japan today is one whose name is hardly known outside of his own country. He is Mr. Seiji Noma, the publisher of nine Japanese magazines with a combined circulation twice that of all others in the field.

Mr. Noma initiated and carried out almost single-handed a literary revolution which restored to its proper place the Japanese colloquial language and threw off the binding fetters of the Chinese literary tradition which had prevented the natural growth of an indigenous Japanese literature. Since 1930, as managing director of the great Tokyo newspaper Hochi Shimbun, he has begun to revolutionize Japan's newspaper world as he did the magazine and book publishing world.

Mr. Noma has accomplished what he has because, in his own words, he is "an incurable optimist concerning the fundamental goodness of human nature." His faith in the desire of Japan's millions for clean and wholesome reading enabled him, an untrained amateur in the publishing field, to dominate that field more thoroughly, perhaps, than any single man has done in any other country.

I first learned about Mr. Noma during my early days in Japan, nine years ago. At that time I made many excursions to Tokyo's out-of-the-way temples and shrines under the inspiring guidance of Mr. Shunkichi Akimoto, one of Japan's ablest journalists, who wrote with almost equal facility in Japanese or English, and contributed a steady flow of articles and stories to Japanese and English-language periodicals. "Santaro," as Mr. Akimoto signed himself, was immensely interested in people, particularly people of heroic proportions, and delved with equal diligence into Japanese history and Japanese contemporary life to find his heroes.

As we sat one placid autumn evening in a little tea house in an ancient temple grounds, Mr. Akimoto told us about one "hero" who particularly interested him at the moment, a Japanese school teacher who had entered the magazine-publishing field with no practical experience and had managed in a few years completely to revolutionize the business.

"This man is exciting," said Mr. Akimoto. "He is not a business man. He refuses to resort to any tricks of the trade. He started with no money whatever, and is getting rich through his faith that the Japanese masses want good literature."

At that time Mr. Noma already was a power in the publishing world. Not long before, he had started a magazine for the Japanese "man in the street" with an English name, "King," which had reached a circulation of 1,000,000—much greater than any hitherto known in Japan. Today he has three magazines with circulations exceeding 1,000,000, and none of his nine magazines has a circulation of less than 100,000.

Mr. Akimoto aroused our interest in this remarkable publisher so that some of us later visited him and were equally impressed by his cordial, friendly manners and his description of how he had made a simple discovery which resulted in a literary revolution in Japan and immeasurably widened the interest of the Japanese common people in periodical literature. What Mr. Noma told us then and much more besides has now been set down in his autobiography, "The Nine Magazines of Kodansha." With characteristic originality, Mr. Noma wrote of his life in English, a language which he does not understand. This was made possible through the medium of Mr. Akimoto.

In his autobiography, Mr. Noma describes his influence upon modern Japanese literature so modestly that readers are likely to underestimate it. Through his magazines, he actually has played the same part in the Japanese literary renaissance as did Dr. Hu Shih and his colleagues in China. When he was still a student in a normal college, Mr. Noma read the popular literature of Old Japan and then, as he remarks, "for the first time I realized the power and grace of pure Japanese, appealing more to the emotions than to the intellect, an effect totally different from that produced by the Chinese literary style which seems to make a stronger appeal to the mind than to the heart."

That was an exciting discovery of an importance Mr. Noma did not then have the experience or foresight to appreciate. It was a discovery which no Japanese publisher made until Mr. Noma had spent several years as a school teacher and finally, in a roundabout fashion, became a publisher himself.

For centuries Japan had been so much under the Chinese literary tradition that only a few of the most gifted Japanese writers had managed to break away from it. However, as many careful observers have noted, there are no two races on earth more different in many essentials than the Chinese and Japanese. The Chinese classical style and thought which Japanese had admired and copied for so long were not suited to their more emotional temperament. Literature based upon Chinese classical models was necessarily greatly limited in its appeal to the ordinary Japanese reader.

In his years as a teacher, Mr. Noma learned how eagerly Japanese children would respond to the appeal of the *kodan*, historical romances recited by Japanese troubadours who still roamed the country. He made himself immensely popular as a teacher by reciting these purely Japanese tales to his pupils. They were considered so unimportant that they had not even been written down. Just as Japanese had scorned their own color prints until foreigners admired them, so old Japanese light literature was held in scorn until Mr. Noma revived it.

When Mr. Noma, still working in the Tokyo Law School, conceived the notion of a magazine to be called the "Kodan Club," to reprint these troubadour tales, he started a literary revolution. He did not understand himself the full significance of what he was doing, and he had the greatest difficulty in obtaining the necessary money for his enterprise. After it was started, there were still long months of discouragement. The people did not learn at once where they could get these tales for which they had been waiting. When success finally seemed near, other publishers began to print imitations.

This rivalry was a blessing in disguise. Mr. Noma hitherto had depended upon the half-educated *kodanshi*, or troubadours, for his tales. The supply was not sufficient for several magazines, and when the *kodanshi* attempted to dictate what Mr. Noma should print in his magazine, he denied them this privilege, and they boycotted him. It was then the idea occurred to him that contemporary literary artists might write modern *kodan* in the easy colloquial style which was the secret of their popularity, and that these might be even more appealing and instructive than the old tales.

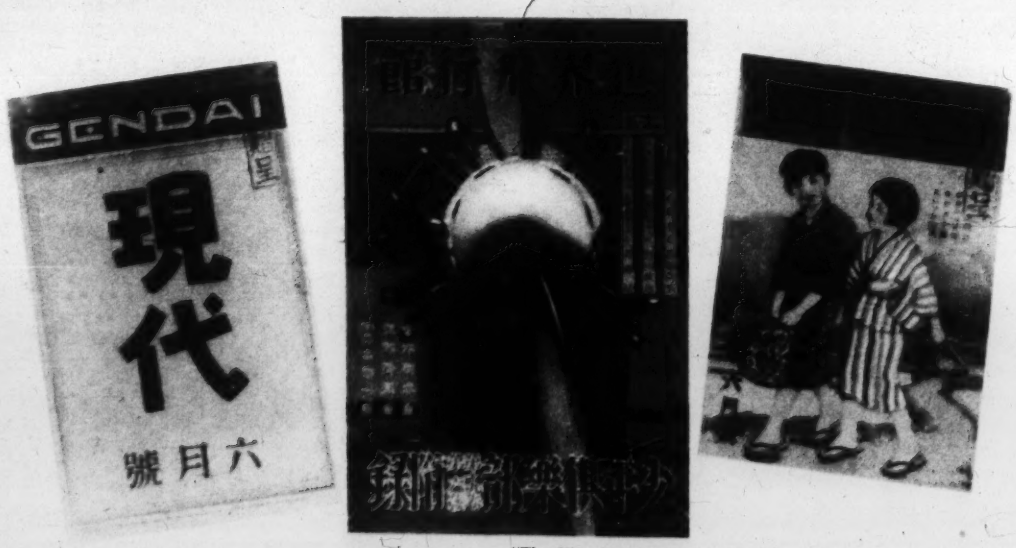
This idea, at once applied, was the beginning of the so-called "mass style" which introduced literature to the common people of Japan. Mr. Noma modestly says, "I would not be surprised if the advent of this 'mass style' literature were thought by posterity to be one of the most significant things in the history of modern literature in Japan." Of this there can be no doubt. Today Japan's foremost writers in every field of thought reach, by the use of this style, millions who could never have appreciated writings in the old Chinese literary tradition.

Mr. Noma understood at once what this idea meant to magazine publishing in Japan. Magazines would now appeal to millions where they had reached only hundreds before. It is curious that other publishers were so slow in grasping this simple idea. Before any of them had thoroughly understood it, Mr. Noma had expanded his organization to include nine magazines, one for every type of reader, all based upon the use of the "new" Japanese language which he had rescued from the troubadours. His hold was so firm that it has never been shaken.

Of course, Mr. Noma also possessed something else which few of his fellow publishers have sufficiently understood or valued, and that was a clear-cut philosophy of life and conduct. He never lost sight of his guiding belief that the masses, as well as more highly educated people, are anxious to be instructed, and will eagerly accept the best if it is presented to them intelligibly and interestingly. Before his advent, cynicism was perhaps more apparent in the publishing world of Japan than in some other countries. The tremendous circulations of Mr. Noma's magazines have been a sufficient answer to this cynicism.

As for the guidance of his own life, Mr. Noma says, "It is my pet view that there is in this world nothing which you really can call a calamity. What looks like a calamity is in truth only a benefaction in disguise if you know how to remove the mask."

This Mr. Noma has done, and is aptly described as "Japan's unofficial Minister of Education."



"The Nine Magazines of Kodansha," Methuen & Co., London

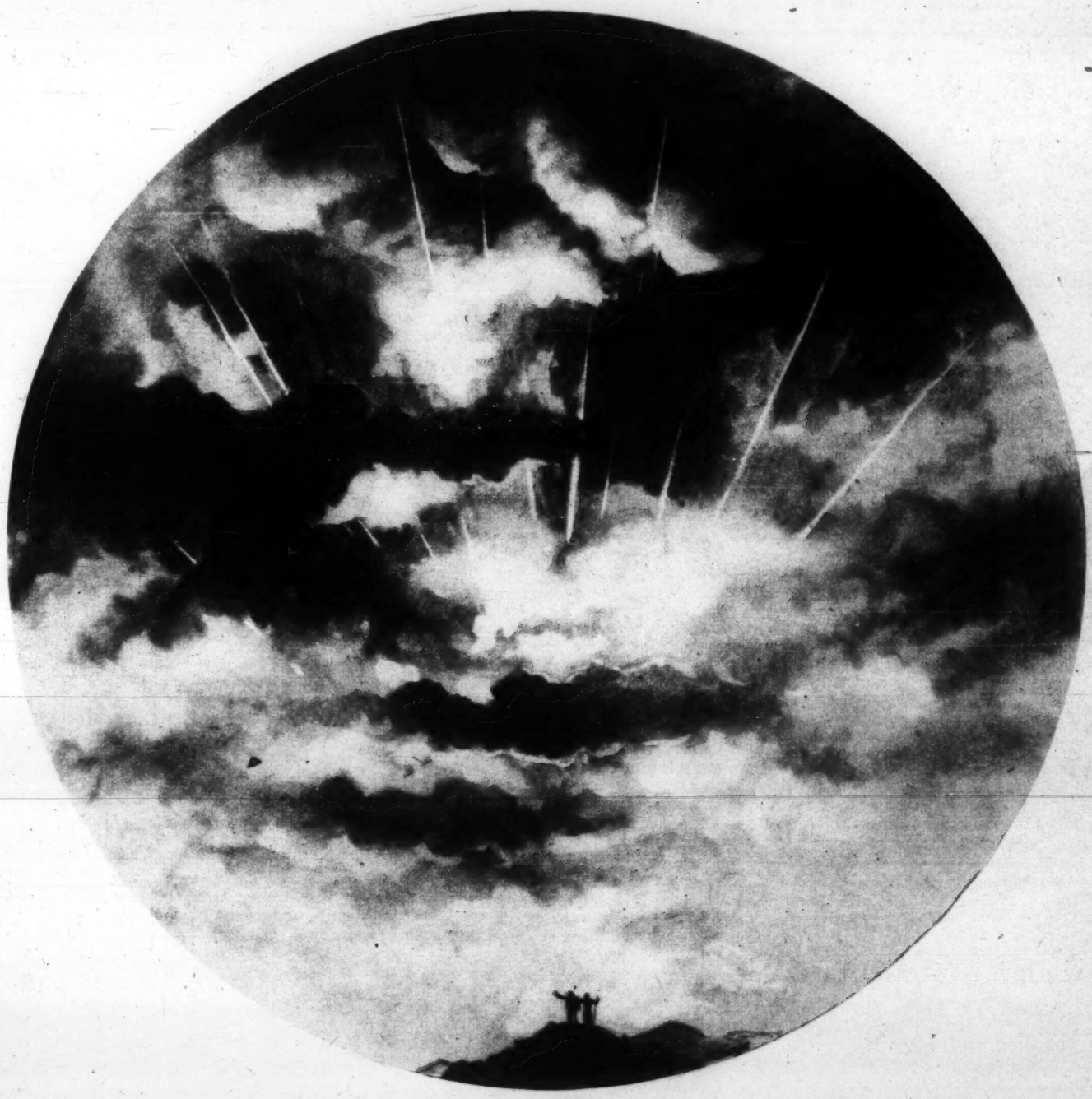
JACKETS WORN BY A FEW OF THE "TROUBADOURS"

A Magazine Cover Title Meaning Roughly "Our Times" Is Shown at the Left. The Center Cover Is of a Special Supplement to "Shonen Club," a Magazine for Boys Up to 15. The Supplement Dealt With World Aviation. "Yonen Club" Is the Name of the Cover Shown at the Right. It Is for Boys and Girls Below 10. This Issue Included an Article on Edison.

Matter—Wandering Dwarf of Titanic Space

An Astronomer Tells How Masses That Awe Earth-Dwellers Shrink Under the Telescope's Eye Into Specks Scattered in the Vastness of the Heavens

By William D. MacMillan
Professor of Astronomy, University of Chicago



IN THE VAST UNIVERSE THAT IS REVEALED to us by the telescope—the astronomer's universe—matter is relatively a very scarce thing, scarcer by far than are the pools of water in a thirsty desert.

In our own solar system there are four planets larger than the earth, four that are smaller, a few satellites such as our moon and the moons of Jupiter, and a large number of much smaller bodies such as the planetoids and comets; the whole containing, altogether, something less than 450 times as much matter as there is in the earth.

This looks like a very respectable amount of matter; just as if all the water in the desert were gathered together and measured, it would seem like a very respectable amount of water. It is only when one considers the great distances that lie between the pools of the desert that water is seen to be scarce.

In order to form a more definite comparison, imagine a desert 1600 miles in diameter, at the center of which is a lake 1100 feet across. Eight miles away in one direction lies a pool of water four feet across. Thirteen miles away in another direction there is a 10-foot pool, and one of the same size in a third direction, at a distance of 20 miles. So it goes, with a fourth pool 30 miles away, a small one five feet across; at distances of 100 and 200 miles, two small lakes each 100 feet in diameter; two little ponds 40 feet across at distances of 400 and 600 miles; and, finally, a little seepage one foot across at a distance of 800 miles from the central lake and therefore somewhere near the desert's margin.

Such a desert would be so forbidding that no animal could cross it, and of creatures from the outside only the birds could discover the great lake at its center. If, however, we take this central lake to be the sun, and the small pools and ponds to be the planets, such a desert would furnish a fairly accurate picture of our solar system, the earth being the third pool 10 feet across and 20 miles from the central lake. To the amœbas and polliwogs that inhabit the pools, water should seem to be the most abundant thing in the world, but to a thirsty bird that could cross its wide stretches it would seem to be the scarcest thing in the world. If the flight of the bird were at the rate of 150 miles per hour, the bird's speed would just about correspond to the speed of a beam of light as it flies through the solar system.

Ewing Galloway

"MATTER IS RELATIVELY A VERY SCARCE THING"

The 100-Inch Telescope at Mt. Wilson Observatory, Near Pasadena, Calif., Helps to Relegate Astronomical Bodies to Their Proper Proportions With Reference to Space.

On such a scale the nearest star would be represented by another lake of water 1000 feet or so across, but at a distance more than 20 times the distance from the earth to the moon (240,000 miles). Our 1600-mile desert turns out to be, in reality, an oasis in a real desert so vast that the entire surface of the earth could be but a tiny portion of it. That water is a scarce and precious thing in such an imaginary desert is evident, but it is no more scarce than is matter in the universe of the astronomer.

Not that the total quantity of matter is small as measured by human standards. The earth alone contains six thousand billion billion tons of it, and the sun contains three hundred and thirty thousand times as much as the earth. Certainly very large quantities from a human point of view, just as the small pond has a very large quantity of water from the point of view of the polliwog. It is the vast empty spaces in between the stars that makes matter relatively scarce—distances so great that it is embarrassing to express them in miles. The distance from the earth to the sun is 93,000,000 miles, and this distance, which is called the astronomical unit, has served for centuries and still serves as the yardstick for distances within the solar system. But now that we are able to measure the distances of the stars, the astronomical unit in its turn is too short, for the distance of the nearest of the fixed stars is 275,000 astronomical units, and this number is again too large.

It would not occur to anyone to say that Milwaukee is 370,000 feet from Chicago. He would choose a large unit—the mile—and say that Milwaukee is about 70 miles from Chicago. The astronomer, after all, is a human being and he reacts to these large numbers in the same way. He chooses a larger unit, namely, the distance that light will travel in one year, which is some 63,000 astronomical units, and calls this distance a light year. The distance of the nearest star is now four and one-quarter light years, instead of 275,000 astronomical units; quite an improvement, as you will doubtless agree.

But even with this new unit the numbers, at once, grow large again. The diameter of that great aggregation of stars to which our sun belongs, the galaxy, is probably not less than 30,000 light years, and may be even 200,000 light years, as Shapley of the Harvard Observatory believes. There are many billions of stars in this system, but, even so, they are not crowded, for on the average they are some nine or ten light years apart.

Again the picture is on too large a scale for our comprehension. If all of the matter that is in the stars of our galaxy were rolled out into spheres one-half an inch in diameter with the same density as water (rather large rain drops), and if these rain drops were distributed uniformly over the space that is occupied by the galaxy, they would be on the average over 400 miles apart.

But ours is not the only galaxy of stars. Hubble estimates that in the great 100-inch telescope on Mt. Wilson 75,000,000 other galaxies are visible within a distance that is estimated to be 150,000,000 light years. Between these galaxies also there are vast open spaces that seem to be empty, so that if all of the material that is within all of the visible galaxies were uniformly distributed over all of the space that is visible, it would be necessary to move our rain drops from 400 to over 62,000 miles apart, the vacant spaces being so great in comparison with the spaces actually occupied by the galaxies.

Does this decrease in density as we go farther and farther into space ever cease, so that we come ultimately to the actual density of matter in the universe, or does it go on decreasing, tending toward zero, as the distances grow greater?

Who knows?

Embassy Life Retains Traces of Glamour

His Excellency Fulfills a Quieter, but Still Important Rôle

Wide World

WHEN THE KING AND QUEEN OF ENGLAND WALK AMONG THEIR GUESTS

The Royal Garden Party at Buckingham Palace Brings Together Diplomats and Distinguished Visitors From Many Lands. More Than Ten Thousand Guests Are Usually Present.

By George Martelli

LIKE MANY OTHER THINGS, diplomacy is "not what it was." In the days when messages between governments and their representatives abroad took weeks and even months to arrive, the rôle of ambassador was much more responsible than it is now. In the absence of instructions, he had often to act on his own initiative and take decisions of a critical nature which today, thanks to the speed of modern communications, can be left to the Cabinet to make.

The telegraph and, even more, the telephone have revolutionized the function of diplomacy; the possibility for a diplomat to refer back at every stage of a negotiation reduces him practically to the rôle of a mouthpiece. Worse still—from the point of view of the regular diplomat—modern statesmen have taken to traveling about the world and conducting their business with other states in person.

This means that the permanent representative is forced to play what—at least in appearance—is only a secondary part. He has to explore and prepare the subject beforehand, arrange the program for his chief, and accompany the latter in his interviews with members of the other government. In effect, he does the work, while the globe-trotting cabinet minister gets the credit. It is only recently that the traditional private diplomacy has come into fashion again as a result of the unpopularity, no doubt transient, of the public or "conference" method.

All the same, diplomats remain indispensable agents of international contact. They will long remain objects of interest and secret speculations, if only because of the obstinacy with which one clings to a cherished tradition. The action portrait painted by Sardou in his stirring drama, "Diplomacy," still passes for authentic; the glamour which surrounded *la carrière* in the nineteenth century is scarcely diminished, and the brilliant cosmopolitan life popularly attributed to embassies exercises an unquestioned fascination. The reality may be more prosaic, but who wants to believe it?

This conception, however, though picturesque, is rather unfair to diplomats. There may exist legations with staffs reduced by sheer boredom to backgammon and peggity when not attending social functions. Evelyn Waugh drew an amusing picture of such a one in his novel, "Black Mischief." But they are exceptions, and most diplomats are no more idle than are members of any other profession.

It would be a mistake, of course, to imagine that their work consists exclusively in devising foreign policies, as Bernard Shaw once suggested when criticizing Harold Nicolson for finding time to write an entertaining book of memoirs while still in the British Diplomatic Service. This important side of diplomacy is the monopoly of the exalted few, namely, those sufficiently highly placed to be in the councils of the Government.

Even ambassadors do little more than report and advise, although in the case of such eminent diplomats as Mr. Walter H. Page, American Ambassador in London during the war, or Lord d'Abernon, British Ambassador in Berlin after it, their advice may often exert a decisive influence. For the great majority, diplomacy is a much more humdrum affair, consisting almost entirely in routine work, which the ambitious may vary occasionally by composing a memorandum. Even then they cannot be sure that anybody will read it.

The international business considered worth recording by the press is, in fact, only an infinitesimal fraction of the whole. Innumerable transactions which take up a great deal of time and are essential to good relations between countries are of no more interest to the ordinary person than any business correspondence. The industry and good will put into them on both sides constitute the indispensable oil which lubricates the international mechanism, but the processes of this service make extremely dull reading.

One common source of trouble to young secretaries is the type of person who considers himself or—more often, herself—entitled to special privileges in foreign countries and assumes that the embassy is specially designated to obtain them. The chanceries in London, Paris, Washington and other capitals are besieged with requests, of which the object may be anything from a pass into some forbidden region to permission to smuggle a pet dog.

If the influence brought to bear is sufficiently powerful, it means interminable correspondence between the embassy and the appropriate departments of the foreign administration. In the alternative case there have to be letters explaining to the inquirer why the demand is impossible. Incidentally—and this is worth remembering—there is nothing diplomats dislike more than coming to the rescue of their compatriots who have got into trouble with the local authorities.

Ordinary communications between embassies and foreign office are sent by messenger or even by post, and it is only important documents which are handed by the ambassador or his substitute in person. The same procedure is always adopted for the reply. For instance, if the British Government has some remarks on debts to make to the United States Government, it transmits a note to the British Ambassador in Washington, who conveys it to the Secretary of State. When the reply is ready it will be the British Ambassador who is summoned to the State Department to receive it and who will pass the contents on to London.

Frequently, of course, the communication is purely verbal. The United States Government, wishing to learn the views of the British Government on disarmament, instructs its Ambassador in London to interview the Secretary for Foreign Affairs. The Ambassador does so and telephones the result the same day. Sometimes the conversation will be supplemented with a written report, which is either sent by courier in the diplomatic valise or transmitted telegraphically in code.

The diplomatic valise, commonly referred to as the "bag," is a perennial subject of humor on account of its capacity for harboring all sorts of irrevelant matter for which diplomatic immunity is desirable at the frontier.

One advantage of diplomacy as a career is the pleasant environment in which the work is generally done. In London and Paris, for instance, the foreign embassies are nearly all fine houses, while many are interesting artistically and historically. The British Embassy in Paris was built by Princess Pauline Borghese, a sister of Napoleon, whose bedroom, preserved intact, is a perfect example of the Empire period. Acquired with all its furniture for the British Government after Napoleon's exile to Elba, it has been occupied by many famous people. The house is quite small but exquisitely proportioned. You enter it through an immense porte-cochère in the Faubourg St. Honoré and the ground-floor windows open to wide and leaf-shaded lawns which stretch away as far as the Champs Elysées.

Invitations to the annual garden party are more eagerly sought perhaps than to any other function of the Paris season. There is also keen competition for the King's birthday banquet, but this may be explained partly by the curiosity to see the famous gold dinner service which is only brought out on that occasion.

On going to Paris, a British Ambassador is always made a peer if he was not one already. The last four holders of the post include an earl (Lord Derby), a marquis (Lord Crewe), a former viceroy (Lord Hardinge), and a baron (Lord Tyrrell). Lord Tyrrell, who recently retired, had the additional distinction of having been head of the British Foreign Office. His successor, Sir George Russell Clerk, is the complete stage diplomat in appearance—tall, monocled, and immaculately dressed. Like at least one of every two English diplomats of distinction, he was educated at Eton and Oxford.

Most of the Paris embassies occupy mansions that were formerly the property of aristocratic French families, and which have been ceded as the result of war, revolution or impoverishment. The German Embassy in the Rue de Lille and the Italian in the Rue de Grenelle are both typical of the old régime. The rooms have that formality which strikes Anglo-Saxons as cold and comfortless, but which many of us are beginning to think was the highest expression of civilization. In the same exclusive quarter of the Faubourg St. Germain is the residence of the Soviet Ambassador.

In London the embassies are dispersed around the Park, Belgravia and Mayfair. They are usually to be found justifying the existence of one of those enormous, "highly desirable" but unwanted mansions, which even the few surviving millionaires find so difficult to keep up in these days and which are being pulled down one by one and replaced by blocks of flats. The French Embassy in Albert Gate is characteristic in this respect. It has the ugly but not undignified massiveness of the early Victorian era, and a fine position overlooking the once fashionable slope of Rotten Row.

The French Diplomatic Service is one of the few Republican institutions which the *noblesse* has never disdained to grace, and it maintains a tradition of courtesy, culture, and clear thinking. Two of the most prominent French authors now writing, M. Paul Morand and M. Jean Giraudoux, were formerly diplomats, while the present head of the Quai d'Orsay, M. Leger, had the honor of having his poetry translated and commented on by so distinguished a critic as Mr. T. S. Eliot.

It is said that M. Leger while still a young attaché was already marked for promotion on account of the purity of his style. One who composed such elegant *précis* was bound to go far. M. Paul Cambon, who was in charge in London on the outbreak of the war, used almost perfect language in his dispatches. You have only to read any French diplomatic document—from a simple acknowledgment of receipt to a memorandum on disarmament—to realize that the literary standard is being fully maintained. It is not surprising that French remains the international medium of expression.

Another great tradition of the French Embassy is its cooking. The only rival whom King George's chef acknowledges is his colleague and compatriot at Albert Gate.

The American Ambassador's residence stands in Princes Gate, quite close to the Horse Guards barracks. Visitors are interested most by the five sculptured heads of Redskins, outside. It is not often that American official buildings remind one in so marked a

(Continued on page 13)

What, After All, Is Genuine Patriotism?

The Young Soldier Cries Out to the Stars Over His Shell Hole in Bitter Rebellion Against Jingoism, and Finds a Higher Loyalty

By An Old Soldier

"THIS, MY ELDERS TOLD ME, WAS PATRIOTISM"

I FIRST HEARD THE TEACHINGS of patriotism with the ears of impressionable youth. I raised my shrill treble in the piping chorus of the school children who chanted their songs in praise of their fatherland.

Patriotism presented as the love of the country that surrounded me I could understand. The fields that lay about me were freighted with the warmth and beauty of familiarity. This was my home. It took no great stretch of the imagination to encompass the idea that my country was worthy of the love and devotion that I must bestow upon it.

But on that serene horizon hovered one dark cloud. There were other people, I was taught, who lived beyond the borders of our country and who looked upon our land with covetous or envious eyes, who plotted deviously and continuously toward our undoing. Books were placed in my hands, books that taught me the depths of cowardice and treachery of these enemies. Thus the plastic child thought was molded into forms of fear and suspicion.

Childhood passed and I heard a new note. A wave of flaunting flags swept across the land. There was a blare of brass that found an echo in my heart. A thunder of drums filled the streets and set my pulses to pounding. This, my elders told me, was patriotism. For was not our land lovely and precious beyond other lands? Did we not deal honestly and courageously with all men? And now the dark cloud that had marred the horizon of childhood had mounted until it towered menacingly. Across the sea were men who had dealt crookedly and cruelly before and were now preparing to heap fresh indignity upon us. Was I a patriot? Was I hero or coward? There was no middle ground. I must stay at home and be called a coward, or march abroad, to the blare of the brass, my heart pounding to the mighty tempo of the thundering drums, to kill—perchance to be killed. But it was for my country. This was patriotism.

So into my hands were given those instruments of slaughter which I must bear to the fields where lay the armies of men who thought in terms of conquest and enslavement. The drums thundered about me, they gave a firmness to my tread that I had never known before. I marched with other men toward a purpose and a cause.

Then I heard another thunder—the grinding thunder of the guns. The horizon before me was stark with desolation of war. Continuously the reverberations of war beat upon me. Days were misty with the pall of destruction. Nights were ghastly with the flickering glance of never-quiet gunfire and the eerie light of the star shells, hiding from my eyes the loftier stars that kept their placidity above us. And beyond were the men who brought this desolation upon us. I stood with my fellows between them and the fields of childhood. I was a patriot. Then we moved forward. Through a hideous nightmare of devastation and slaughter I advanced against these enemies of mankind until I came to the end—one of the few survivors of my company, cowering in a shell hole. There was nothing left but fear. Where now was patriotism?

In the shell hole I found a smooth-faced boy in the gray-green uniform I had been taught to hate. But he was beyond any fear of me, his enemy. He was wounded, helpless. I tried to give him help, and found he wanted most to talk of those things that lay nearest his heart in this moment of extremity. And so he talked in his broken English. He talked of a little village in Saxony where the fields were as lovely as those I had left behind. He opened to me his childhood. There were those he loved even as I loved. The world about us swirled in a dream of madness. The whole earth seemed to be rocking and heaving under the crashing hammers of the guns. Rivulets of tortured earth poured over the lip of the shell hole upon us.

As I listened to his halting whispers and saw the tragedy of this sacrifice on an altar to brutality, something was wiped out of my thought. Patriotism had indeed vanished. In its place was a great bitterness. I brooded over how I had been fooled. I had watched the waving of flags and been caught in their folds. I had listened to the compelling thunder of drums and been ensnared. The teachers of my childhood and youth had fed me with a doctrine of lies. Patriotism in that moment became something worse than a lie and a delusion.

Then the storm of steel quieted. Other men came forward from the trenches behind me. But they came too late for the boy who had loved his home in Saxony.

I marched through the rest of the war freed from hatred. In its place was an equally erroneous sentiment of bitterness and disillusionment. I had glimpsed something lovely in the first teachings of patriotism. And now I was bereft. Patriotism appeared as a creed of prejudice and nationalism that had led men to this Golgotha.

It took long for that bitterness to vanish. But with its passing came understanding and a great peace. The teachings of my childhood had been true. This land, or any land in which I might live, was mine. The men who surrounded me were my fellows. This land and these men I must love. And this, after all, is patriotism. The love of familiar things, of things deep and precious. But there is nothing narrow in such a love of one's country. Indeed, through this love, we can begin to understand the love of other men for their home and fields. This is the universal patriotism that must be glimpsed by all men, that must become the reality to draw them closer, making war with all its attendant futilities impossible.

A Utopian dream? Not for me. For I speak again as an old soldier—who has looked upon the harvest of the guns, who has been forced to face the inevitability of universal peace in spite of all the idle talk of prejudice-blinded men.

"THE TEACHERS OF MY CHILDHOOD AND YOUTH HAD FED ME WITH A DOCTRINE OF LIES"

For what, after all, is the real basis of patriotism, that deep and abiding rule of human harmony that has been misrepresented, warped and twisted into a creed of narrow and petty nationalism, the wrong kind of flag waving? Is it not after all the realization of the brotherhood of man? And with this realization goes no mesmerizing blare of brass and thunder of drums. Or, if there be drums and brass, let their stirring message of man's willingness to follow an ideal become clear. For men must indeed march. They must love their homes and their fellows and march toward the glorious deeds before them, that wait upon their marching. Is it not an incontrovertible fact that there is but one Father? And if one Father, who then shall lay down the rules that will tell us which of our brothers we may love and which we must distrust and fear? Who dare say that we shall love the brother at our elbow and hate the other a few thousand miles removed?

This is the doctrine that must be poured into the receptive ears of youth. Upon this basis we must build our educational system to end the pitiful farce that we have made of patriotism. A bonfire of all the subversive and inflammatory histories we have placed in the hands of our children would make a blaze that would shine down through all the paths of history.

I lay myself open to charges of impractical idealism from those who put their trust in armaments, who believe there are certain facts that must be faced, who insist that anything savoring of universal brotherhood is made up of dreamy impracticalities. Very well, let the arguments be advanced. I shall answer them, not as one who has a vague theory to expound, but as the old soldier whose convictions are based upon more tangible things than most of the so-called realists have ever looked upon. For three years I watched fields of crosses grow by the hundreds of thousands upon the hillsides of France as the interminable thunder of the guns continued to grind. I advance these millions of crosses, and the millions before them that have vanished, as my evidence. I traveled thousands of miles to slay men whom I had been taught to hate and distrust. My path led directly to a shell hole where lay the boy from Saxony who also had been taught to love his fatherland. Any line of argument upholding a creed of aggressive and narrow nationalism must bisect that shell hole. Upon that conclusive evidence I rest my case. That gaping earth wound lies directly athwart the path of any aggressively nationalistic jingoism.

The answer is genuine patriotism.

Willard Van Dyke

AGRICULTURE—MAXINE ALBRO'S FRESCO DEPICTING THE RICH HARVESTS OF THE GOLDEN STATE

Forty-Six Artists

Modern Mural Art Gains Through a Coöperative Under the Public Work

By Nadia L

IN AN ENTERPRISE OF ARTISTIC COLLABORATION reminiscent of the days when large numbers of craftsmen joined in adorning the great cathedrals, 46 California artists have completed a cycle of mural paintings designed to reflect the contemporary American scene. The setting for the work is the Coit Memorial Tower, dominating San Francisco Bay from its position atop Telegraph Hill. The decoration of the memorial was a collective undertaking executed under the Federal Public Works of Art projects.

It was thought that group work by a number of artists, reputed to be temperamental individualists, might present a problem. It proved to be otherwise. The 27 artists and their 19 assistants, all doing contiguous mural painting, developed so fine an attitude of harmony that it is reflected in the completed series of frescoes.

Northern California has a number of men and—for the first time in history—of women, too, who work in the rediscovered fresco medium. A true fresco, as distinguished from other types of murals, is painted with mineral colors directly on still wet or fresh plaster. Its lime, in drying, gives the pigments a beautiful and protective crystal finish, the painting thus becoming a part of the wall itself.

Now while good wall paintings are being constantly produced in other regions of the country, they are not frescoes, but murals. The artists usually affix to the wall a piece of canvas and then paint on it with oils, in the same manner as if they were working on an easel painting.

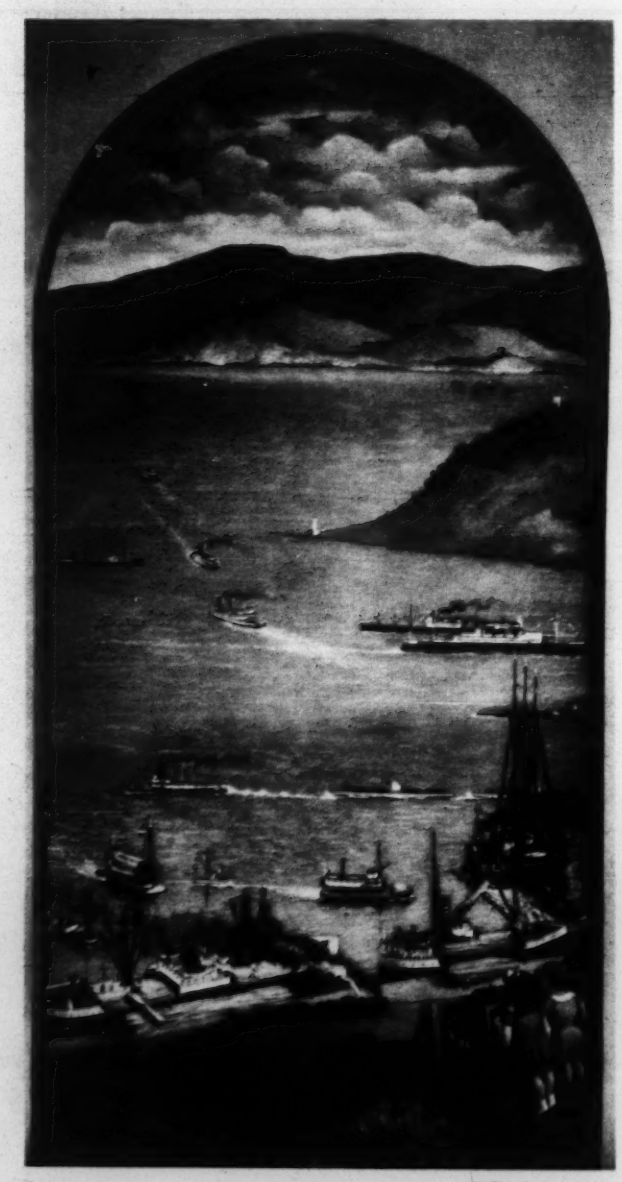
Another variety of murals are those painted directly on a dry wall with tempera—water colors mixed with white of egg.

All three varieties of murals, beautiful in execution, are found in the Coit Memorial Tower. But it is the tower's 31 frescoes, by far the largest group of frescoes found anywhere in the United States, that form the center of attraction.

The art of the fresco is ancient, but it has been neglected for long periods of time, enjoying occasional glorious revivals. Here and there, a few artists have continued to practice fresco painting, mostly for their own pleasure. In San Francisco, the veteran artist Ray Boynton, who is so well represented by his work in the Coit Memorial Tower, painted several frescoes for his own home and for that of a friend as early as 1917. About that time Ralph Stackpole, who has also recently completed a large fresco in the tower, visited Italy and was deeply interested in the old frescoes he saw there. In the meantime the Franco-Mexican artist, Jean Charlot, had discovered the ancient frescoes left by the Mayas of Yucatan and the Aztecs on the walls of their pyramid temples, reclaimed by archæologists from the sand and the jungle. Two other outstanding artists of Mexico became interested in the possibility of the fresco and began to make their influence felt.

One is, of course, Diego Rivera. Whoever thinks of modern fresco painting, thinks of Rivera first. The other Mexican artist is José Clemente Orozco. Both artists studied ancient Mexican wall paintings and pre-Columbian sculpture. They adapted to their own work those elements that interested them. Many of the younger Mexican artists who had broken away from the conservative Academy followed their lead.

In 1926 and 1927 first Boynton, and then Stackpole, visited Rivera in Mexico City and watched him work. They came back with glowing accounts. Boynton even gave a series of lectures about Rivera's frescoes. Other California artists journeyed to old Mexico, notably Maxine Albro and Victor Arnautoff. They are now among the leading masters of the fresco, and are represented by prominent paintings in the tower.



Willard Van Dyke

INSIDE THE GOLDEN GATE

An Oil Mural on Canvas, by Otis Oldfield

Diego Rivera and Orozco, who came to San Francisco and exerted a great influence upon its school of mural painting, draw their inspiration from the contemporary age and give to their frescoes a social content. Their paintings reflect the artists' attitude toward the problems of their time. One may quarrel with their interpretation, and many do. But the significant fact stands out that life as lived today remains their favorite subject.

Rivera and Orozco soon left California to do important work in the eastern United States. But the impetus they gave to San Francisco artists resulted in a feeling of affinity for modern Mexican art trends, and a widespread interest in the possibilities of the fresco. A number of artists began to experiment with this form of mural painting, although at first they had difficulty in finding the necessary wall space.

So, gradually, there arose in sharper outline a California school of fresco painting—a child of the Mexican school, and yet expressive of its own Anglo-Saxon environment.

When the Public Works of Art Committee for Region XV, comprising northern California, Utah, Nevada and the territory of Hawaii, elaborated projects for 200 artists in this region, it decided that San Francisco's talent must express itself chiefly in mural work. In casting around for suitable wall space, the committee found that the Coit Memorial Tower would best lend itself to an ambitious decorative project.

The artists, assisted by two specialized plasterers to prepare sections of the walls as needed—since the plaster for the day's work had to be prepared anew every morning—started to paint early in January, and placed their last brush strokes by the end of June. All together they decorated the extraordinary total of 3691 square feet. Of their murals, 31 are true frescoes, four egg tempera wall paintings, four murals in oils, and three lunettes into which paintings have been placed.

Before the work began, apprehension was expressed that so many artists, including conservatives and moderns, literalists and symbolists, might produce a motley ensemble. Today astonishment is expressed that there is such an impression of unity from the whole.

"The technique of the fresco is, in itself, a unifying influence," points out Dr. Walter Heil, director of a committee of six that drew up the plans for PWA work including the Coit Tower decoration. "It alone guarantees a homogeneous appearance, further strengthened by the general trend of California mural painting. Besides, the artists established for themselves one scale and also one palette, consisting of elementary earth colors."

As visitors enter the tower, which contains a light circular corridor and an inner shaft, they face Ray Boynton's boldly conceived double fresco, the left section of which is dedicated to "Animal Force," and the right section to "Machine Force." Proceeding along the tower's round corridor to the right, they come upon Ralph Stackpole's large fresco, which portrays the further development of the modern mechanical age, with its automobiles, airplanes, chemical factories, tanneries, indoor manufacturing and so on. In this painting, unsuspected decorative possibilities of modern machinery are poetically brought out.

On the left of Boynton's

A MURAL IN EGG TEMPERA, BY

COIT MEMORIAL TOWER, OVERLOOKING SAN FRA

Its Walls Are Decorated With Fourteen Square Rods of Murals and Fresc
the Other Illustrations on

Van Dyke
TATE

CITY LIFE—IN THIS FRESCO, VICTOR ARNAUTOFF PORTRAYS HIS THEME WITH BOLD FRANKNESS

Willard Van Dyke

tists—One Palette

öperative Achievement in Coit Tower, San Francisco, blic Works of Art Projects

By Nadia Lavrova

EGG TEMPURA, BY JANE BERLANDINA

Willard Van Dyke

RLOOKING SAN FRANCISCO BAY FROM TELEGRAPH HILL
ds of Murals and Frescoes in Differing Mediums. A Few of Them Are Shown in e Other Illustrations on This Page.

Willard Van Dyke

"Animal Force" there is a large fresco which depicts the further development of the idea. Its author is Maxine Albro. A young artist, she yet holds the distinction of being the first California woman ever to take up the painting of frescoes; the walls of several public and private buildings in California are adorned with fine examples of her work. The subject of Miss Albro's tower fresco is "Agriculture." In a happy decorative manner she has represented here the various activities on a California ranch.

Spanning the shaft to the left and right, "Agriculture" and "Manufacturing" lead to Victor Arnautoff's fresco composition, "City Life," recording a multitude of street activities. In his composition one finds the elements that go toward making an outstanding fresco: rhythm and movement, achieved by a contrast of light and dark patterns, by varying the intensity of colors and by a clever handling of masses, which lead the eye from one end of the painting to the other.

Along the corridor's walls facing the shaft are numerous other frescoes further depicting the complicated activities of modern America.

To the right of the entrance John Langley Howard portrays in a clever composition, "Hydroelectric Power, Oil, Mines, Quarries, Bridge Construction, Shipping, Commercial Fishing." The fresco next to his is by William Hesthal, whose subject is, "Railroad, Airplane." Then comes one of the four type studies in fresco by Clifford Wight, an artist who worked in San Francisco with Diego Rivera. This fresco portrait is of a "Steel Worker," the others in the tower being those of "Engineer," "Farmer" and "Cowboy."

Following along the circular wall, the visitors come upon a gifted young artist's first important fresco. She is Suzanne Scheuer, one of the four women artists represented in the tower by original compositions. Her subject is, "Printing a Newspaper."

Now comes the work of Bernard Zakheim, a serious and original fresco painter. His subject is, "Library, Teacher, Student, Scholar and Artist." Next are two generalized portraits by Mallette Dean, "Scientist" and "Business Man." Then occur the interesting frescoes by George Harris and Frede Vidar, artists still in their early twenties. The former treats of these weighty subjects: "Stock Exchange, Bank, Lawyer." Vidar depicts in a gay, modern manner these three institutions, "Department Store, Lunch Counter, Soda Fountain."

There follows an open space flanked by two of Wight's portrait studies, and then Ray Bertrand's fresco painting on "Meat Industry." The circle of the wall is completed by Gordon Langdon's large composition, "Dairy, Cattle, Lumber."

The second floor in the tower is devoted to the lighter activities of modern life—to recreations and games. Here one sees, to the right of the entrance, a fresco by Edith A. Hamlin dedicated to "Outdoor Recreation"; and to the left, one by Ben Cunningham, whose subject is "Outdoor Life."

Following to the right one comes upon a rhythmic, colorful fresco by Parker Hall, treating of "Athletics." Next to it a fresco painting by Edward Terada brings out another aspect of the same subject. Facing them is Ralph Chesse's wall painting, "Playground," with attractive portrait studies of children.

A difficult technical problem was solved by Lucien Labaudt when he painted his "San Francisco Street Scenes" upon a concave wall. The hilly and picturesque Powell Street was his inspiration. His arrangement shows much sly humor and reflects this artist's feeling for color and decorative effects.

Ascending the stairs, the visitors enter a room decorated by Jane Berlandina. "Home Life" was her assignment, and her four walls are, respectively, "Games, Music, Radio, Dancing." These four panels are painted with egg tempera. Miss Berlandina paints in the manner of the French school. Her water colors and oils are noted for their sophisticated arrangement and their elegance. Of all the artists in the tower, she is the least influenced by the new California movement.

Mural paintings in oil, comprising four panels and two lunettes, are contributed to the Coit Memorial Tower by these well-known artists: Otis Oldfield, Rinaldo Cuneo, J. Moya del Pino and William Gaw. Their subjects were various picturesque views of San Francisco Bay.

The tower proved to be a splendid training ground for the young assistant artists, in the opinion of the experienced fresco painters. They state that their "helpers," among whom there were several young girls, learned to do fresco work on a large scale, and acquired a great deal more experience than if they had spent that time studying at an art school. Says Ralph Stackpole, who helped organize the work in the tower, "We all worked under happy and ideal conditions, in perfect harmony. All 46 artists did the best work of which they were able. For all of us it was a perfect occupation."

For the modest salary received, the artists were expected to give 30 hours a week. Yet there was not a man or woman among them who did not work more, Mr. Stackpole says, and some would work 30 hours in two days! It was the biggest opportunity that had ever come to many of them. As Dr Heil expressed it:

"There is no reason why Coit Memorial Tower with its mural paintings should not stand 500 or 1000 years from now, a monument to this epoch and to the artists who worked in it."

Besides this harmonious group painting by more than twoscore men and women artists, there is another feature that distinguishes the Coit Memorial Tower undertaking from other fine art produced under the PWAP auspices in every part of the country. It has afforded a splendid means of expression to artists who comprise the informal, unofficial, but easily recognizable San Francisco school of fresco painting. This name for the newest American art movement was coined some time ago by Dr. Heil.

In all, Region XV can show, besides many fine murals, more than 40 true frescoes, as against three or four painted in the rest of the country.

Three-fourths of California's new frescoes are concentrated in the Coit Memorial Tower, where influences emanating from many lands and many periods have inspired artists of American, French, California-Spanish, German, Russian and Japanese descent, to develop a national form of expression for American art.

The earliest known frescoes were painted by the ancient Egyptians. Greeks and Romans left some fine examples of the art, which may be seen today on the walls of Herculaneum and Pompeii, dug from the ashes of Vesuvius. Then for hundreds of years the fresco was neglected and forgotten.

In thirteenth century Italy a peculiar style of Gothic architecture made its appearance. It was characterized by flat wall surfaces that called for adornment. For this reason the artists, notably the famous Giotto, took up and developed the art of the fresco. This flourished in Italy for several centuries and reached what has been considered its highest development there. The very name used for this type of wall painting is from the Italian *al fresco*, meaning "fresh" and referring to the wet plaster.

Italian fresco art reached its culmination in the painting by Michelangelo on the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel in Rome. Raphael, Correggio and later Tiepolo, the Venetian, were some of the great artists whose frescoes never fail to evoke admiration.

The invention of oil paints and especially the change in architectural styles from Renaissance palaces to more modest individual dwellings, once more led to the neglect of the fresco. While there was a slight revival during the last century in Germany and in France, the art until recently was thought to have outlived its day. Contemporary developments point ahead to new glories of this art.

Willard Van Dyke

COWBOY—THE WEST IN PERSON
One of Four Types in Frescoes by Clifford Wight

Cabinet Ladies Who Love Their Firesides

The Tri-Cornered Hat and Tailored Attire of Secretary Perkins Give Place to Chiffons and Pearls 'At Home'—Mrs. Roper Budgets 'Mr. Secretary,' Who Directs Commerce

By Corinne Reid Frazier

NOT ONCE IN A BLUE MOON do we find a genuine Washingtonian occupying high political place. Particularly rare is the presence of a "local citizen" in the President's Cabinet.

In this respect, the Secretary of Commerce stands alone among the "outlanders" with whom he colleagues. Although both Mr. Hull and Mr. Swanson were in Congress for many years, that meant spending only a part of each year in Washington, while living officially in their native states.

Mr. and Mrs. Roper, on the other hand, have claimed Washington as their permanent residence for nearly 40 years — many of them spent in the same house they now occupy on Woodland Drive. In stepping into her rôle of Cabinet hostess, Mrs. Roper had but to name Wednesday as her day at home, and rearrange her private social program to make room for the many new demands upon her time. For her there was no revolutionary domestic change; no moving day; no hurry and scurry to find a place to live in a strange city; no painful lessons to be learned in the intricacies of Washington's official social order.

Lou McKenzie Roper had learned those lessons many years ago.

It was in 1894 that Mrs. Roper first came to Washington with her husband, who had accepted an appointment as clerk of the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce. They remained three years, then left, to return again within a few months so that Mr. Roper might accept another governmental position from which he has risen by successive degrees until his final selection by President Roosevelt as head of the greatly expanded Department of Commerce. During the Wilson Administration, Mrs. Roper played the rôle of "Little Cabinet" hostess. Her husband was then First Assistant Postmaster-General.

Harris & Ewing

MRS. DANIEL ROPER

All seven of the Roper children were born in Washington, and one daughter, Grace, is living with them at present, a popular member of the capital's younger set.

Mrs. Roper's family and her home are all-absorbing interests. She is a "home body," she will tell you; not an "outside woman." Although she belongs to several clubs, she has never allowed their activities to supersede her duties within her own doorstep and garden.

"My one hobby," she smiles, when showing the garden to a guest. "I have planned it and I work in it regularly. Some of my flowers have taken prizes at the local shows," she adds as she leads the way to the lovely terraced slopes behind the big house on the hill, where a wealth of spring blossoms invite one to linger beside the sundial.

"How do I have time for this, now? Well, I *make* the time. My garden comes before tea parties—unless they are on my list of official 'musts.'"

To the proper running of her home, Mrs. Roper gives the same personal attention that she devotes to her flowers. Whatever her official rôle, she will never relinquish that of housekeeper.

"I prefer to do my own planning," she declares. And this she does most efficiently, on a budget plan learned from her mother. This plan, she says, has enabled her family always to live within its income and to save enough besides to see each of the children through college.

"We have never been rich, but we have always had sufficient for our needs—partly, I suppose, because we have never allowed ourselves to need more than we could pay for," she philosophizes, "which has made us richer than lots of our wealthier friends—for, after all, wealth is only relative. The man with a fortune is poor if he spends in excess of his income."

Budgeting is simple for Mrs. Roper because she is a natural mathematician. In her college days at the Greensboro Woman's College, in North Carolina, she majored in mathematics. She still finds a fascination in figures.

The keynote of the home life of Daniel and Lou Roper has always been simplicity. Elevation to the ranks of the official great has disturbed, as little as possible, their plan of living. They could have moved into a more spacious house they own, but elected to remain in the one which has long been home to them. Mrs. Roper is much busier socially than she used to be, but she does only the official things actually required of her, and does them with as much dignity and as little "fuss" as possible. Frequently she allows all of her servants to take their afternoon off simultaneously, that they may enjoy some outing together, and on such occasions she answers both the telephone and doorbell herself, receiving cards from liveried chauffeurs with a twinkle in her bespectacled gray eyes as she assures them that "Madame is not at home."

FRANCES PERKINS, AS THE SECRETARY OF LABOR, is so well known that there is little left unsaid about her. Press and periodicals have reviewed repeatedly her traits and characteristics; her physical appearance, the inevitable tri-cornered hat; the staccato tones of her official voice and her firm faith in the New Deal.

The consensus seems to be that "Madame Secretary" (a term she despises and will not permit her associates to use in her presence) is proving herself one of the strongest Labor Secretaries in history. That she is doing an extremely difficult task extraordinarily well, none can deny.

But what of Frances Perkins, the woman, in her own home?

Does she remove the hat, one wonders? She has never been seen without it during office hours. And that means, during the greater part of her waking hours, for she works customarily from early morning until long after most of the lights have been dimmed along the quiet street in Georgetown where she makes her home with Mrs. Mary Rumsey, an official of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration.

Underwood

MISS FRANCES PERKINS

Frances Perkins, "at home," not only removes the famous headdress, but also seems to replace the businesslike personality for one totally different, with the exchange from smartly tailored office attire to trailing chiffons and pearls.

She is one of the most gracious and delightful hostesses Washington can boast, and this, unlike any other high official in the nation's history, on top of the heavy duties of state. No one can fully estimate that dual burden during the past 12 months of unusual emergency.

The picture of Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, receiving and disposing of visitors from behind the great glass-topped desk high above the roar of city traffic, contrasted with Miss Perkins, at home in a charming old mansion in Georgetown's restored colonial residential district, demonstrates the amazing flexibility of this woman's nature.

At 10 o'clock in the morning, one who enters her office with other members of the press is greeted with a crisp:

"Good morning. What can I tell you today?"

No time is wasted in an exchange of pleasantries or small talk. She looks at her questioners with a frank and friendly smile in her brown eyes, but with no encouragement to informality. Queries are fired at her, each of which she answers in brief, pointed sentences. She wears a trim black frock, severe in its simplicity, relieved by white collar and cuffs. And, of course, the hat, with its perky white feather. She gives one the impression, always, of being just ready to go somewhere, as soon as she has disposed of the business in hand. As, indeed, she usually is.

In answering the questions of the press, Frances Perkins never "beats about the bush." Either she gives the information desired, or she says quite frankly, "I have no comment to make on that."

As soon as there is a pause in the questioning, she rises quietly in her place, or otherwise indicates that the conference is over. Courteously, but with dispatch, she bows her visitors out.

At 5 o'clock in the afternoon, members of that same press may step through the ivory-paneled door of her home where she is receiving. They are ushered into a warm sunny room, richly carpeted and furnished with rare antiques. From a love-seat near the fireplace, their hostess rises with leisurely grace, hand outstretched, to greet her guests. A warm smile lights her eyes as she says in an almost lazy drawl:

"How very nice of you to come . . . do sit down here by the fire and let's have a chat before we go in to tea."

She is one of the very few official hostesses at the capital who pays this delicate little individual attention to each newly arriving guest.

Topics of political import are taboo about her fireside on these occasions. Observing the unhurried movements, the long black tea gown with trailing chiffon sleeves, the delicate handkerchief she toys with now and the feminine grace of her hospitality as she discusses art, the charm of Georgetown, or the old church she has "discovered" down in Virginia—all revealing her love for mellow things—I catch myself marveling that this is the same woman who had said but a few hours before:

"And now, if that is all, ladies and gentlemen . . ." as she sped the parting scribes. No tendency to speed one on his way can be discerned in the manner of this hostess. Rather, there is a genuine cordiality which tempts the visitor to linger on.

Which they usually do, when they are received by Miss Frances Perkins of Georgetown.

Among the New Books

Alabama—A Strange Country?

Stars Fell on Alabama, by Carl Carmer. New York: Farrar & Rinehart. $3.00.

WHAT ARE THEY SAYING about it in Alabama—critics and others? A Northerner with the temerity to write and openly to publish a book about the South—indeed! Remarkable daring, even on the part of a man who lived in their midst for six years and taught in the University of Alabama.

"Tuscaloosa! folks, Tuscaloosa!"—shouted the conductor on the train; and precisely from that strident moment Carl Carmer felt himself in a strange land. "The Congo," he writes, "is not more different from Massachusetts or Kansas or California. So I have chosen to write of Alabama not as a state which is part of a nation, but as a strange country in which I once lived and from which I have now returned."

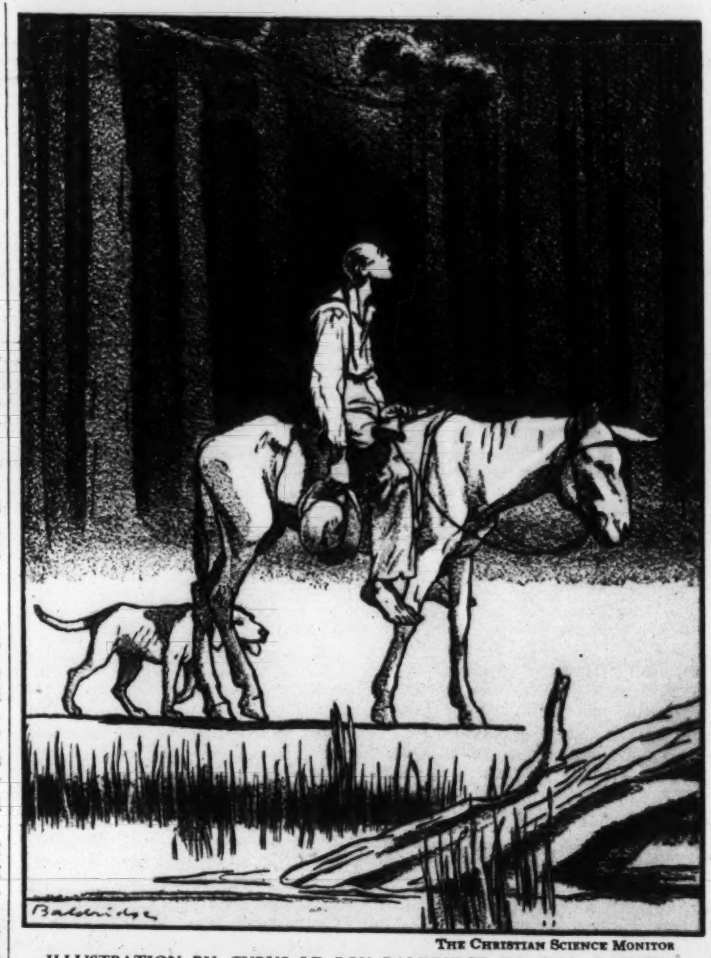
* * *

At first it does seem as different as that. The heat, of course, was intense; and in the evenings Mr. Carmer sat with his new friends on their starlit, pillared "front galleries." Evidently Mr. Carmer had this book in mind all the while, for deftly, deliberately he entered into his friends' projects and examined all their most pressing problems. If anyone was going anywhere, by night or day—whether to a meeting of the Klan, a dance at the country club, or a foot washing at a Negro church in a village of the Red Hills—Mr. Carmer made one of the party.

There were week-ends, naturally, and there were holidays; and Mr. Carmer made the most of all these. One assumes that there is little soil in the state which he did not tramp. He fairly ate and slept Alabama. He grew to know that Red Hill country, stayed more than once with Henry and Mattie Sue in their "saddlebag" house, went further into the hill country to attend a fiddlers' contest and an "All-Day Singing." He lived for part of a summer, too, in the "Big House" with Tennant and Mary Louise, finding each day crowded with valuable material—economics, sociology, folk ways, superstitions of the Negroes—to say nothing of crime and ignorance and degradation. The author was several times at Mobile, that "loveliest of cities," with its memories of Creole, French and Spanish, still boasting of the deeds of De Soto, Bienville, Iberville, Andrew Jackson, Farragut; with its somewhat excessive gayeties of Mardi Gras, and the mysteries of a people called Cajans whose origin no one precisely knows.

* * *

The book is an expert blend, then, of reporting, of travel description, of folk lore; it is replete with the practical, the mysterious, the superstitious, the criminal, the religious. Cleverly Mr. Carmer has studied his types; he knows their dialects to the last inflection, their every response to conditions of their living. He manages to convey the feeling attendant upon a lynching in the neighborhood—that suffocating silence of terror—without putting his readers through the agony of further detail. He dwells lovingly, humorously, upon the character of Antimo Williams, "the White Man's Nigger"; he amazes his readers with accounts of the gory exploits of "Two-Toe Tim," the man-eating alligator; he even tells several welcome Uncle Remus stories.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ILLUSTRATION BY CYRUS LE ROY BALDRIDGE IN CARL CARMER'S "STARS FELL ON ALABAMA"

All well and good. But one ends by asking: Has Mr. Carmer persuaded us that Alabama is foreign soil? Has he convinced us that its personality and character are so unlike the rest of the South? What about that fabulous shower of stars? There are persons still living in Alabama who reckon dates from "the year the stars fell." No matter when that was, everyone agrees that the circumstance changed the course of destiny—set Alabama apart forever from its fellows as a place of enchantment.

That the differences of Alabama are greater than those of Massachusetts or California or Kansas is, perhaps, not quite certain. However, we might go and see for ourselves.

MARGARET WILLIAMSON

Adventurer and Reformer

James Silk Buckingham: A Social Biography, by Ralph E. Turner. New York: Whittlesey House. McGraw Hill. $5.

MAN OF ADVENTUROUS action and reformer involved in the significant and far-reaching movements of his day, James Silk Buckingham was a curious blend. An adequate biography of him would have to be both a picaresque novel and a politico-sociological history of the first half of the nineteenth century. It is doubtful, too, whether any single author could do full justice to both sides of his career, but Dr. Turner has tackled the assignment valiantly and with a reasonable degree of success. He is associate professor of history at the University of Pittsburgh, but he avoids the professorial tone, as far as adequate discussion of conditions and issues permits. His large and well-documented volume sheds a searching light upon social conditions in England and their political background during the period covered by Buckingham's active life.

* * *

Born three years before the French Revolution, the son of a retired sea captain, Buckingham first went to sea at the age of 10, was captured by a French privateer at the age of 11, was imprisoned for three months at Corunna, and upon his liberation narrowly escaped a British press-gang. Back in England, he worked for a time in a nautical instrument shop, read widely, wrote a play, "The Conquest of Circassia," in five acts and blank verse, embraced religion, and, at 16, in a burst of anti-Napoleonic patriotism, joined the navy. His ardor cooled by hard naval discipline and by the floggings and hangings he saw, he deserted. At 20 he married, lost his inheritance in a smuggling scheme hatched by one of its trustees, and found himself forced back to the sea as a common sailor. Of the seaman's lot at this period our author gives harrowing details which are highly pertinent in view of Buckingham's later agitations for marine reform.

* * *

The ensuing years are a circumstantial record of voyages which he made in the Atlantic and the Mediterranean, mostly in command of trading vessels. There are encounters with pirates and privateers, battles with high seas and tropical hurricanes. As captain, his reforming zeal already stirring, Buckingham formulates rules of good behavior, genteel language, innocent recreation, and teetotalism for his crew which today read rather as though they were promulgated by the renowned Sir Joseph Porter.

Yet he was assuredly no office-desk mariner. His subsequent adventures include wanderings, usually in Arab costume, through Egypt, Palestine, Syria, Mesopotamia and Persia, with endurance of many incidental hardships and with acquisition of knowledge also which was later to make him a popular lecturer on the Orient.

* * *

In 1818, when commanding a vessel owned by the Imaun of Muscat, Buckingham refused to go on a slaving trip to Zanzibar. His humanitarianism and the merits of a manuscript he had found time to write—his "Travels in Palestine"—induced the merchants of Calcutta to offer him the editorship of a paper which should be their organ. He accepted, and the Calcutta Journal became a thorn in the side of the British East India Company. Dr. Turner devotes a long and interesting chapter to Buckingham's continuous conflicts with the company and its censor, John Adams, which ended in his expulsion and the suppression of the Journal. His return to England, his agitations against the misrule in India in his Oriental Herald and Colonial Review and in speeches up and down the country, his unsuccessful fight for compensation for losses sustained through his expulsion, his election to the first Reformed Parliament as member for Sheffield, his championship of a large variety of causes—colonial self-government, free trade, tax reform, the abolition of slavery, the extension of the suffrage, popular education, marine reform, world peace, temperance, model-town planning—all this is treated in Dr. Turner's comprehensive book.

S. S.

Humorist Who Turns Serious

Holy Deadlock, by A. P. Herbert. London: Methuen. 7s. 6d. New York: Doubleday, Doran. $2.50.

MR. A. P. HERBERT'S plea in "Holy Deadlock" for the removal of many of the anomalies in English divorce laws and procedure is made suavely and with gentility. The machinery is well oiled and runs smoothly without creaking. The whole reads as if he had constantly in mind the necessity for offending nobody's susceptibilities, and I think he may have succeeded. The four young people involved all have high moral standards, their friends are benevolent, their lawyers are wise, kind, upright, elder brothers, and the judge is as understanding and lenient as he can be within the watertight limits of the law. The husband and wife are good, simple, honorable individuals—free, as Mr. Herbert presents them, of any psychological complexity but better than mere pegs for propaganda. They have been brought together originally by a common interest in slumming, though later the wife becomes, a little surprisingly, a leading actress, her chief claim to fame being, as far as one can see, that she is blonde.

When they cease to be lovers, they remain friends; and in consequence, the situations in which they find themselves as the result of their friendly decision legally to relieve each other of further mutual responsibility are as horrifying to them as they are entertaining to the reader. For Mr. Herbert has not forgotten his reputation as an able humorist, and "Holy Deadlock," in spite of the underlying seriousness of its subject, is amusing and occasionally farcical.

Mr. Herbert has confined himself to the simpler aspects of the situation of an unhappily married couple. There are no children, neither of the characters has any special religious belief; in fact, the influence of any church or the possible power of such an influence is a factor which he has altogether omitted. The wife's father being a clergyman scarcely counts, inasmuch as she is completely out of touch with him.

The husband is a timid intellectual, who, in his desire to behave conventionally "like a gentleman," is forced to tread most unfamiliar paths. While still fond of his wife, he is in love with a staid and practical schoolmistress. On no account can he bear to think of involving her name in a scandal. But a scandal there must be before he and his wife are free to marry again.

His wife is in love with a B. B. C. announcer. If a breath of scandal is connected with him, he will lose his job.

"This is going to be a difficult case," the lawyer remarks; "three parties with principles, and one with a job at the B. B. C."

* * *

The ramifications of divorce procedure and the ponderous, deliberate machinations of the law surround the young couple. The wife is deeply grieved to realize she can no longer send lengthy telegrams to her husband—her usual method of communication. Nor can she without fear and anxiety see the man she loves. Finally her natural honesty and her inability to tell a lie lose her her case.

Mr. Herbert tilts so gently at the law that it is doubtful if this book will make many new converts to his point of view, though everyone should find the story diverting. Possibly those people who are not in agreement with the author, by allowing themselves to feel entertained, will be obliged to reconsider their scale of values. In any case it is difficult to imagine the reader, however rigid his code may be, who will not find sympathy in his heart for the unfortunate couple's predicament.

E. M. PRITCHETT

Additional book reviews appear on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday of each week.*

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Liszt—Showman, Worker

Liszt, by Sacheverell Sitwell. London: Faber & Faber. 15s. net. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $4.

LISZT was one of the most astonishing figures of an astonishing period. To attempt to judge him by removing him bodily from his background, as so many of his critics have done, is simply to misjudge him. In his "Liszt," Mr. Sacheverell Sitwell restores the richly picturesque setting of the Romantic Period and although his book, like a canvas by Delacroix, is crowded with figures, Liszt, the man and the artist, stands out with heightened significance.

The art of today invariably reacts against the values of the art of yesterday. Slowly but inexorably the pendulum swings between "classicism" and "romanticism"—between authority and convention and the revolt against them. Stendhal, the contemporary of Liszt, began his "Racine et Shakespeare" by saying: "Romanticism is the art of presenting people with literary works which, in the actual state of their habits and their beliefs, are capable of giving them the greatest possible pleasure. Classicism, on the other hand, means presenting them with what used to give the greatest pleasure to their great-grandfathers." But such definitions are reversed by the swing of time and the Romantics are now our great-grandfathers. Some of Mr. Sitwell's readers will sigh when they compare our drab, mechanized world and its uneasy art with that in which Liszt, Paganini, Berlioz, Chopin, Rossini, Heine, Balzac, Victor Hugo, Prosper Mérimé, Alexandre Dumas, Chateaubriand, the Goncourts, Alfred de Mussett, Sainte-Beuve, Delacroix and Ingres, to mention names at random, and ungallantly not to mention the romantic great-grandmothers, of one of whom—"George Sand"—Swinburne remarked that she did not, alas, always "behave as a perfect gentleman."

Their world has vanished, except that part, perhaps the best of it, which remains embalmed in music, art and literature. Nearer in time, the nineteenth century is in many ways more remote to us than the century which preceded it. We are apt to look askance at the cheap side of the Romantics, their exaggerated frenzies and torrential tears, their flashiness, the posturing and showmanship and eternal melodrama.

* * *

There were giants in those days, however, and Liszt was certainly not the least of them. Although he committed the unpardonable crime of inventing the piano recital, his much criticized weaknesses, personal and artistic, were largely those of the period. Take one trivial instance. Liszt may have toured Europe with green gloves, a jeweled sword, a Hungarian pelisse and 365 cravats, but when Balzac visited Madame de Girardin's salon he wore a green coat with buttons of real gold, a fancy waistcoat—his ambition was to own, like Liszt's cravats, 365 of them—lace cuffs, a heavy gold chain and seals and cameo rings. With the Romantics there was no nonsense about fine feathers not making fine birds. Compared with Paganini and Liszt most of our modern virtuosos—Paderewski is an exception—might easily be mistaken for commercial travelers. But it must be admitted that their repertories do not usually include, as did that of Paganini, imitations of the farmyard. Mr. Sitwell thinks, however, that this sort of thing was "scarcely worse than the indulgences of some present-day conductors of famous orchestras." In these colorless times Liszt's jeweled blade arouses derision but in 1840 Berlioz conducted his "Symphonie Funébre et Triomphale" with a drawn sword. There is no record of what the orchestra felt about it.

For all their dressing-up and histrionics the Romantics were prodigious workers. How many musicians realize that Liszt's literary works fill six volumes, that he was one of the pioneers of musical criticism, that he was responsible for the first standards of modern orchestral playing and was, in fact, the first modern conductor?

* * *

As a composer, Liszt foreshadowed so many modern developments that it is difficult to understand the neglect of which Mr. Sitwell justly complains. From Wagner onward what composer is not in his debt? It has been pointed out that Siegfried and Sieglinde, or their musical equivalents, were born in Liszt's "Dante," and that Parsifal and Kundry really walked out of the great piano sonata. Not only did he touch Impressionism (Jeux d'eau à la Villa d'Este) but, as has been said, Liszt provided the watchword for the new schools when he wrote the atonal opening of his "Faust" symphony. And how much of Liszt's music is familiar to the average musician? Mr. Sitwell says that the things which are completely unknown to the public are legion: "It would, indeed, be feasible to give whole concerts devoted to first performances of Liszt's works. . . . There is so much of the highest possible interest lying completely unknown and forgotten in that immense dust heap into which all his works have been indiscriminately thrown." And this in a barren period like the present one!

* * *

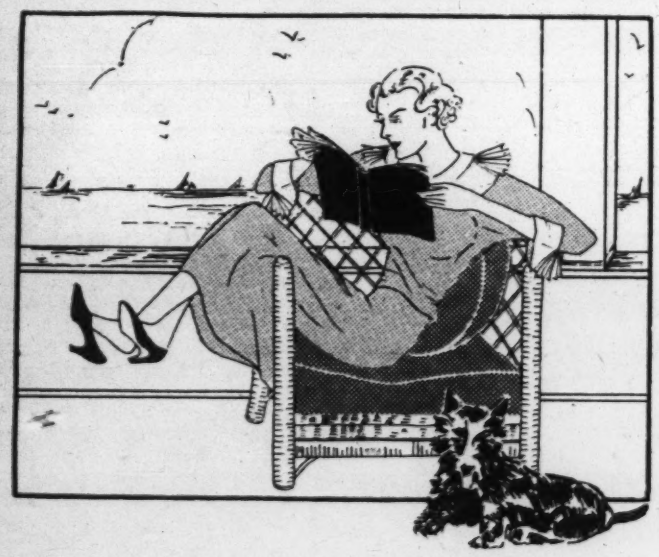
One has only touched on one or two aspects of a delightful and instructive book. The pageantry of an amazing life is described with a kind of sober gusto which is immensely effective. We see through the quick appreciative eye of an artist a period which seems to grow more and more fantastic as it travels into the past. And as the author says, the youthful Liszt was the Romantic Age in person.

W. H. HADDON SQUIRE.

The Saturday Review of Literature (New York) announces a prize of $1000, established by Mrs. Edith Anisfield Wolf of Cleveland, Ohio, in memory of her father, to be called the John Anisfield Award. The honor is bestowed each year, beginning in 1935, to a sound and significant book published in the previous 12 months, on the subject of racial relations in the contemporary world.

KNUT HAMSUN

Author of "The Road Leads On" (Coward McCann). Reviewed on the Monitor's Editorial Page, June 12.



Summer Reading

IN YOUR summer leisure why not catch up on the reading of current books? For information on books, you have the book reviews which appear in the Magazine Section and on the Editorial Page of The Christian Science Monitor. Also, be sure to scan the advertising of publishers in the Magazine Section. Book stores and the book sections of department stores advertising in the Monitor appreciate your telling them that Monitor advertising and Monitor book reviews helped you select the books you buy.

Sociable and Lonely

Lady Hester Stanhope, by Joan Haslip. London: Cobden-Sanderson. 10s. 6d.

ECCENTRICITY IN ENGLISHMEN or Englishwomen of marked individuality has often been observed. Although, in the 18th century, aristocracy, with its carte blanche to the individual, brought English eccentricity to its grotesque ripening and overripening, the species appears again in the novels of Dickens and undoubtedly still perpetuates itself. Far from being divergences from the national character, the eccentrics are, in their bizarre fashion, amplifications or exaggerations of it; and everyone has met in some remote and unexpected foreign port the lonely, impecunious, charitable, imperious inflexible English spinster, the wonder and awe of her neighbors, pale shadow of Lady Hester Stanhope, most imperious, most exacting, contemptuous, charitable and tragic of all.

* * *

One has a picture of a fantastic old lady wearing a Bedouin headdress and tattered pelisse, living in poverty among a multitude of servants, paid spies and hangers-on in a crumbling house on the hills of Lebanon, regarding herself as some descendant of Zenobia and the bride of the Mandi who is to arise, according to prophecy, in the East. In her stables she keeps two sacred mares. The Arabs, in fear and veneration forgetting her sex, call her Lord, and Queen of the Arabs. In debt to the usurers of Beirut and Sidon, the money running through her fingers, the granddaughter of Chatham defies the Egyptian Viceroy from the mystery of her 25 years ascendancy over the people, beats her servants, upbraids British government, tyrannizes over the wretched doctor who has lived in her house for years without ever being treated better than a servant, prophesies earthquakes, writes contemptuously to the local rulers, and amazes travelers by the charm of her conversation, the elegance of her manners, the fieriness and piety of her spirit, the innumerable acts of her charity, and her courage. The Arabs, she proudly told a visitor, did not regard her as a man or woman, but as a being apart. They indeed thought her a god as, in her later years, she sat, never emerging from the perpetual twilight of her room, vehemently recalling the brilliant memories of her youth.

* * *

A being apart—that defines her. Eccentricity was in the family. Her father had been one of those noblemen who imbibed the philosophy of Rousseau and who had Jacobins to his house. Devoted to Rousseau, he objected to education; and Chatham's brilliant granddaughter grew up ill-informed, mocking, intolerant. Tall, graceful, egotistic and proud, she triumphed in society by her originality and ruthlessness. Those people whom society hated she loved, and they were mainly outcast egotists like herself. Late in her emotional development, she headed for disastrous love affairs. Her passions were concentrated and intense and, except in the fruitless, idealized love for Sir John Moore (who was lost at Corunna) were always misplaced and utterly unexpected. But society ends by rejecting those who reject it, and when Lady Hester Stanhope departed for the Levant with Michael Bruce and the dull, pedantic, snobbish, and infinitely patient Doctor Meryon, she was leaving a world in which she could no longer command.

She left merely on a tour, but once in the Orient she became in imagination a potentate and created there a world to outshine in personal power the one she had left. She desired above all things, power, and in the end experienced desertion, misery, imposture, loneliness and the romantic awe or scandal of travelers.

* * *

Miss Joan Haslip tells the story well. She is alive to the strange element of magnificence in this at last tragic and pitiable character. Tyrannical, ruthless, egotistical as Lady Hester Stanhope was, she was immensely courageous. She was the first white woman to penetrate into Syria; she went alone among the tribes, and she defied them when they were treacherous. She kept her promises. She befriended travelers and ministered—albeit crudely, by our standards—to the needs of the poor. To the end, her pride put her beyond the reach of the consolations given to commoner humanity; and in her loneliness she has a claim to stand beside such types as Doughty and Livingstone, who are driven to travel in the search for power. This aspect of her character, and its sources, might have been investigated by Miss Haslip to greater depth.

V. S. PRITCHETT.

A Poet's Prose

The Axiochus of Plato, translated by Edmund Spenser, edited by Frederick Morgan Padelford. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press. $2.75.

The Faerie Queene, Book Three: Variorum Edition. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press.

AS THE result of months of research and a tedious word-for-word comparison of the text with the Greek original and with 10 other translations, Professor Padelford has finally made available to scholars one of Spenser's "lost works"—his translation of the "Axiochus of Plato" (which is, of course, not by Plato). And so the machinery of Spenserian scholarship grinds remorselessly on, and those readers who love Spenser merely for his poetry may be forgiven if they do not share the "eager interest" with which scholars have been awaiting the publication of this latest find.

Spenser, says Professor Padelford, has "transformed a rather uninspired dialogue into a prose poem of beauty and feeling, rapid, imaginative, and musical." But not quite rapid, imaginative or musical enough to be interesting to anyone but the specialist. The editor is to be congratulated on his discovery, but the one or two points of minor interest which emerge from a reading of the translation hardly compensate the general reader for the stiff effort required to get through it.

With relief one turns to the third volume of the Variorum Edition of Spenser now appearing, of which Professor Padelford is also an editor. To be sure, the masses of critical material are overwhelming when taken in toto, though useful for reference; but there is always the poetry itself. Probably the significance of book three, the story of Britomart, the female knight representing Chastity, is better summed up by Spenser in three lines than by all his learned critics and commentators:

Wonder it is to see, in diverse minds,
How diversely love doth his pageants play,
And shows his power in variable kinds.

R. P.

Present-Day Widows' Houses

A VISITOR ONCE REPORTED to me an incident he had seen in his travels. A construction company was trespassing on the property of a poor woman and she was protesting to the workmen. They appealed to the foreman, who coldly said that they must go on with the work. It would have been easy for them to have pushed aside the slight form of this woman, but before any action could be taken she astonished them by falling down upon her knees and bowing herself to the ground, lifted up her hands and cried out:

Haro! Haro! Haro!
Save me my Prince.
Haro! Haro! Haro!
Save me my Prince.

Then a strange thing happened. All the workmen cast down their tools and refused to work any more. The poor woman had appealed for justice in a ritual which had been a custom of the land and it was powerful yet, though almost forgotten. Her appeal stopped all procedure until the case was brought into court for proper direction or correction.

The word Haro, or Harrow, was simply an interjection implying distress, but it was acknowledged in the ritual as an appeal to the ruler. This was an ancient law of Normandy, going back to 1682, still remembered in the Channel Islands as available to protect from trespass or encroachment the distressed one who appealed to it. Because of the tenacity of custom it was remembered and the poor woman who thrice cried out "Haro" was in the case mentioned assured of the protection of the court. But when predatory men today (as once in Palestine) "devour widows' houses" to whom shall the widow appeal?

One of the methods in modern times whereby the ungodly "eat widows out of house and home" is illustrated by confederacies for selling worthless securities. The newspapers are scanned for reported deaths on the basis that a decent man as a rule will make some provision for his wife and for the maintenance of the home.

The schemers argue that the widow will be inexperienced, and with money in her possession to the control of which she has been unaccustomed. The father of the family may have saved by means of insurance, in which case there will be payment of a lump sum. These harpies, learning the details, send a suave, treacherous emissary to sympathize with the widow and express interest in her welfare to the extent of showing her how she may have a large income if she will deliver over her principal to strangers.

In her sorrow the bereaved one is trustful too often of the words of a stranger, and when promised a yearly income of, say, a thousand dollars for every thousand she will "invest," too often she parts with her substance for so-called securities which are worthless. When she cries out against the fraud, the suave salesman is not to be found, and some cynical official assures her that everything has been legal and she has no recourse, no appeal. And if, indeed, she seeks legal aid, it will be given on a contingent basis, so that if she wins, most of what is recovered will be again lost in expenses and fees.

Perhaps we need some custom in the land such as William the Conqueror brought to England for the protection of the defenseless, who could cry, "Haro! Haro! Haro! Save me my Prince."

Let men observe more lovingly the stress and strain of life for neighbors. Let the poor widow be treated with honesty as if the man helping her were himself a widow's son. Let men keep themselves unstained by avarice—that worldly desire for luxury and waste which perverts the efforts of many. Then widows' houses will be builded and orphans cared for kindly, and our citizens in simplicity will find happiness because of benefits diffused.

W. P. M.

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Over Editor's Desk

Letters

Youth, Crime and the Schools . .

The Christian Science Monitor,
Weekly Magazine Section:

I very much appreciate the article "Weeding Crime From the Garden of Youth," by Bliss Knapp in the April 4 Weekly Magazine Section, and I would like to make a few remarks on the subject.

Our old schools of 25 or 30 years ago were material enough, but they gave the children a fairly good clean education. They were more or less moral and uplifting and helped to give a good foundation, but now they tell us how wonderful an education they are giving the children, but you usually find anything highly bragged up is worthless or worse. That's the way with education.

Our old primers and first readers used to contain beautiful little stories that children loved, but now they are filled with stories of cruelty and killing that develop these thoughts in the little child's mind. Also, instead of one or two books to a grade, here we have six to a grade and the stories are almost the same in each book, only changed in a word now and then. The children get disgusted with them over and over again, and they don't read as well as they used to, but all these extra books put more money in some bookseller's pocket. And what do they care for the morals of the children?

Next comes the agriculture—an absolutely useless subject in the grades as the book tells nothing farm children do not know and contains nothing of value to a city child. This book teaches evolution. That is where atheism first starts. Of course the lower grades have prepared the soil and no matter how hard the mother has tried to teach the child, the wrong is in the school books. The child is compelled to learn what's in the books, therefore they take stronger root than the religion mother tries to teach.

Then in high school more evolution is taught. The high school teachers read to the children in history that the earth was covered with slime, the sun shone on it until worms started to appear, finally one changed to an ape, then the ape changed to a man. According to this theory the sun would be the creator. So they are teaching our children to worship the sun. Still, religion of any kind is not permitted to be taught in school and this low, vile stuff is taught.

It is not necessary for school books to teach anything about creation. That should be left to the church. In fact it should be against the law to teach anybody's low imagination to little children. People who are low enough to write anything but the truth for little children should be called traitors and punished.

They also force children to read so many reading circle books and other stories that many young people get so disgusted with reading that as soon as they are out of school they abandon it entirely. And so many of the stories are like the rest of the school. Stories that a sensible clean-minded mother would not think of reading or placing before her children.

Our schools remind me a lot of slavery. The Christian mother clasps her child in her arms, her heart aching to protect it from evil. Along comes education and brutally tears the child away. When school is over their thoughts are all headed wrong. They do not believe the Truth any more. They are half hearted and drift. Some, after years of suffering, climb back with bleeding feet over the weary road back to God.

We need education very badly, but we are not getting education.

My heart aches to do something for children to give them a clean education and an uplifted outlook on life.

Mrs. C. F. M.
Pateros, Washington.

Today's Contributors . . .

VISCOUNT CECIL might be called the "Grand Old Man" of the League of Nations. From its earliest days, he has taken a tremendous interest in the Geneva institution and been one of its staunchest supporters. It is largely as a result of his efforts that the methods of open diplomacy have been retained at Geneva, while they have tended to disappear in many capitals of Europe. Lord Cecil views the world scene with singular detachment, but remains a firm believer in Anglo-Saxon ideals of government.

PAUL D. HASBROUCK has for several years been collecting material on the subject of the President's enduring interest in forestry, and has himself visited the Roosevelt estate in Dutchess County, New York. Mr. Hasbrouck is the author of various magazine articles and books growing out of social research work.

DEMAREE BESS was until recently the Monitor's correspondent in the Far East. He is now stationed in Moscow. Articles by him have appeared in the Weekly Magazine Section for Jan. 3 and Feb. 7.

WILLIAM D. MACMILLAN is a mathematician and astronomer, and a member of learned societies in the United States, Great Britain and France.

GEORGE MARTELLI is a London journalist with wide experience in diplomatic and parliamentary circles.

The OLD SOLDIER, who on May 23 dealt with the problem of disarmament, today turns his attention to patriotism. In the 20 years which have elapsed since the outbreak of the World War, there has been much analyzing of men's obligations to their countries.

NADIA LAVROVA is the Monitor's art correspondent in San Francisco.

CORINNE REID FRAZIER today concludes the series of articles about Ladies of the Cabinet which has been appearing at intervals in the Weekly Magazine Section since May 29.

PHYLLIS M. LOVELL is a member of the Monitor's London staff and a frequent contributor to the Weekly Magazine Section.

Orient and Occident

AN OLD STORM CENTER OF DIPLOMACY IN THE EAST
One of the North Gates of the Walled Legation Quarter in Peiping.

. . Embassy

(Continued from Page 6)

way of the country's origins. As in Paris, the Embassy offices are accommodated in another building, an ugly but roomy house in Grosvenor Gardens, which was leased by Mr. Page for the duration of the war and has been kept on ever since. The chancery staff consists of six hard-worked officials and is the only one of its standing in London, if not in Europe, not to employ anyone in particular to receive the press. This abstinence from publicity—so unusual in American life—is, I think, highly illuminative of the very successful methods of American diplomacy in the Old World.

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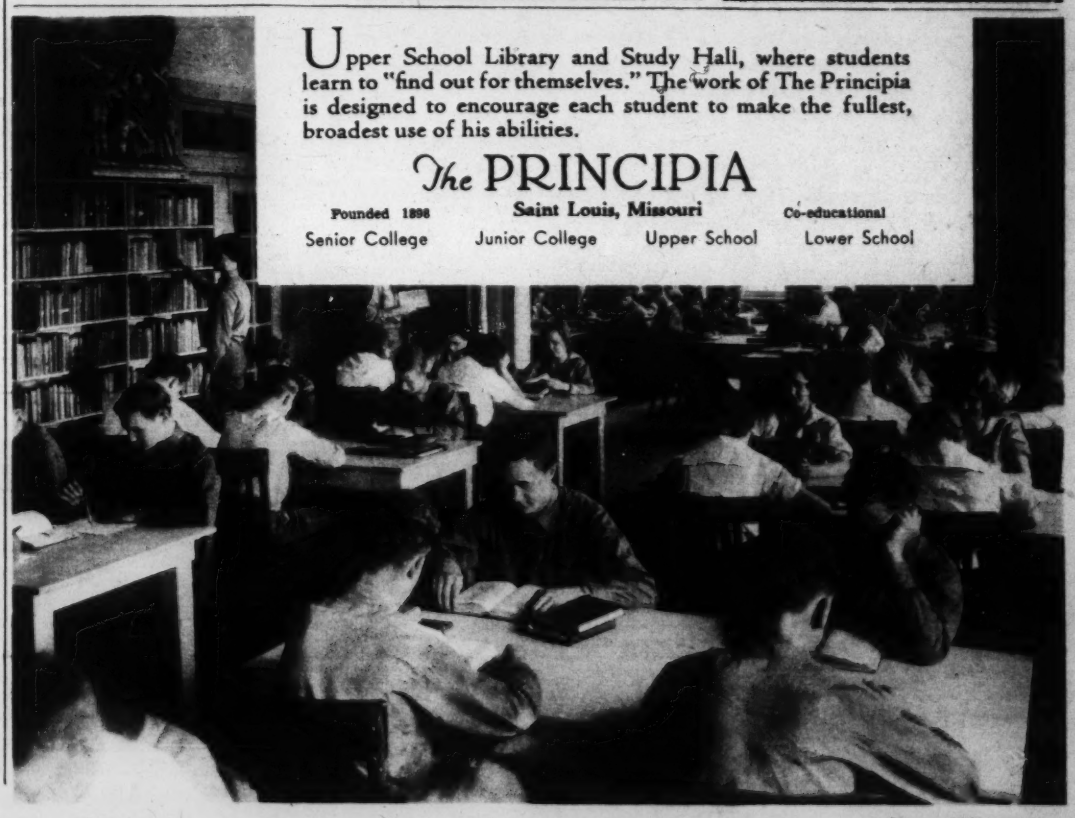

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Oriental Commerce

Japan has been developing its chemical industry to such an extent that it has not only a dominant position in the home market but has penetrated into Asiatic markets which European chemical cartels have considered to be their exclusive sales territories. These European cartels realize that this competition is only a beginning and for this reason have considered it advisable to endeavor to make working agreements with Japanese producers. Representatives have been sent to Japan for that purpose.

* * *

China is requiring less leather from abroad, because local production is steadily growing.

Shanghai's total foreign trade for the first five months of this year totaled, in net imports, 148,000,000 gold units (an arbitrary measure applied to imports), as compared with 190,000,000 in the corresponding period last year. Total exports, including reëxports, were valued at $109,000,000 (silver), compared with $129,000,000 (silver) in 1933.

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Rotterdam Shows Trade Rise

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ROTTERDAM'S COOLSINGEL, ITS MAIN THOROUGHFARE

EVIDENCE of world trade revival is found at an important index point in the shipping returns of Rotterdam for the first four months of 1934, compared with those of 1933. Imports for the entire new waterway (along the river, including Rotterdam) amounted to 5,314,000 tons from January to April, 1934, as compared with 4,973,000 tons in the corresponding period of 1933. Exports were respectively 3,664,000 and 3,055,000 tons.

Situated at one of the mouths of the river Rhine, Rotterdam is the gateway to northwestern Europe and handles one-third of the aggregate goods traffic of all the ports from Dunkerque to Hamburg. Its improved business points to increased activity in the densely populated and highly industrialized hinterland in the basins of the Rhine and Meuse, including the Rhineland, Westphalia (Ruhr), the Saar, Alsace, Baden and north Switzerland.

Rotterdam ranks third among ports of the world, calculated according to the tonnage of seagoing ships using it, giving place only to New York and London. Last year 12,235 ships entered Rotterdam harbor, having a tonnage of 18,869,151 as compared with 27,949 ships and 35,603,272 tons for New York, and 27,430 ships and 28,095.284 tons for London.

For modern equipment to improve the relatively young seaport, the municipality of Rotterdam has invested more than $85,000,000 in the last 60 years.

Spain's Shipping

Progress in putting Spain's foreign trade in order is reported at Madrid by the Government. The Cabinet has approved the new commercial treaty with France in which mutual concessions are made by both countries. Negotiations are being put under way for a renewal of the agreements with Holland, Turkey and Brazil.

State Secretary Pita Romera told the Cortes recently that he was confident that a speedy and satisfactory solution to the problem of the shelved trade convention with Uruguay, stumbling-block to former Premier Manuel Azaña last year, would be found.

An opportunity for compromise is now presented, Señor Pita Romera says, with the suspension by Uruguay of its denunciation of most-favored-nation treatment to Spain. Deputy Garcia Guijarro, trade expert, said that trade with Uruguay must be preserved, and sea carriers for South America improved.

Czechoslovak Trade

Restoration of Czechoslovakia's position in international trade by increasing its exports is shown in statistics for March published at Prague recently. The improvement is attributed in part to devaluation of the currency by one-sixth in February last and in part to the general improvement in world trade.

Czechoslovak exports for March amounted to 633,000,000 crowns against 475,000,000 for March, 1933, and improvement was particularly noticeable in finished goods where 40 per cent increase was registered in a total of 460,000,000 crowns.

Imports for the same period were also much higher, indicating that factories were hopeful of orders for some time to come and that the period of "autarchy" or self-sufficiency which Czechoslovakia has been experiencing for some time past is gradually being superseded. The export surplus for March, 1934, was 61,000,000 crowns as compared with 19,000,000 for March, 1933.

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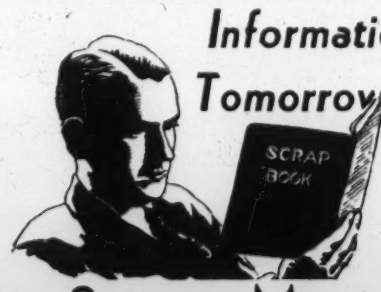

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What Makes a Nobel Prize Winner?

By Phyllis M. Lovell

Swedish Traffic Association, Stockholm

THE GOLD MEDAL PRESENTED TO ALL RECIPIENTS OF NOBEL PRIZES

WHEN THE FIVE "worthwhile" people stepped down from the platform in Stockholm to receive, from the King of Sweden, the latest Nobel Prizes for literature, for physics and for medicine, everybody—while cheering them to the echo—asked a similar question: Why has not the fourth Nobel Prize, that for peace, been awarded this year?

A hundred years ago, when Alfred Nobel instituted his four prizes, he laid it down that the one for peace should be awarded to that man or woman who had "worked most effectively for the fraternization of the nations, and for the abolition or reduction of standing armies, or for the organization of peace congresses." It has surprised quite a number of people that, out of the welter of peace-seeking conversations which have piled themselves one upon another during the past years and out of the strenuous efforts to find some way of escape from the general armaments tangle, there has, in the opinion of the Nobel Selection Committee, arisen no person since 1931 who can be singled out as of a character sufficiently outstanding to receive the prize.

Two theories have been put forward as offering possible explanations for such a decision. It has been said, on one hand, that the withholding of the peace prize both this year and last has been intended as a deliberate "gesture of despair" in demonstration of the unrest of the world.

But it has been said too that there may have been, in the thought of those who know most about Nobel Prizes, the belief that "fraternization of the nations" may be brought about through means other than conferences; that any work which serves the development of true social values must inevitably lead to "fraternization," and that through the indirect channels of literature and of researches into the natural sciences—which are of indisputably international character—peace may find its way.

If one accepts the latter explanation, it is interesting to examine the reasons why the "worth-while" people who stepped down from the platform at Stockholm were chosen.

Who were they, and what had they done?

First among the five came the winner of the prize in literature, Ivan Bunin. Ivan Bunin came easily first, not only because he is a writer and therefore in a way more comprehensible to the ordinary intelligence than the other four, who were all men of physical science, but because around him hangs a halo heavy with romantic interest.

Bunin is an exile, a Russian aristocrat of the old days. His manner is stately, his every action reminiscent of the ceremony which belonged to the intelligentsia of the years before the Revolution. And more than this, Bunin, through his works, has given to the world a picture of the "soul of Russia" which, in its profound understanding and beauty of word-painting, is on a level with those of the greatest writers.

It was on the work of Pushkin, the famous Russian poet of the nineteenth century, and his contemporary, Gogol, that Bunin, like nearly all the great Russian writers of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, founded his pre-Revolution work, believing, as they believed, that in so doing he might serve those obscure fellow countrymen of his who were separated, by intent and purpose, from all contact with higher culture.

When the Revolution broke out in 1917, Bunin, in southern Russia, suffered the terrors and privations of it while assuming a strictly negative attitude toward the Communist régime. Conditions proved too hard. In 1920 he fled to France, but carried with him the determination to perpetuate the work of Russian literature and its traditional precepts, even though he must, perforce, treat now of the Revolution and of the days of exile that followed it.

Of Bunin's works, "The Village," "The Gentleman from San Francisco," "Mitja's Love" and "The Well of Days" are undoubtedly the best known. In them, as one who "loves truth and knows how to see it," the writer is guiltless of embellishments which are untrue and idealism which is extravagant.

Between Bunin and the group of Nobel laureates who followed him from the platform in Stockholm a yawning gulf seemed to be fixed. The three young savants who came next—Prof. Werner Heisenberg, of Germany, who was awarded the prize in physics and chemistry for 1932; Prof. Erwin Schrödinger, of Austria, and Prof. Paul Adrien Dirac, of England, to whom was given jointly the prize in the same subjects for 1933—were of a different generation and a very different character.

The trio may be grouped together. Not because there is any great similarity between them personally, but because, to a large extent, their work has run on similar lines and they have, in a measure, played into one another's hands in the matter of that mysterious thing which is known to natural scientists as quantum-mechanics.

It was Prince Louis de Broglie who actually gave the lead to all three of them when, in 1925, he put forward a theory that, in some way or other, an electron is connected with a wave motion of definite frequency or wavelength, depending on the speed with which the electron moves.

De Broglie's theory was followed some years later by the proposition of Professor Heisenberg which he called the quantum-theory, or quantum-mechanics. In less than another year, Professor Schrödinger had found out the proper wave equation which governs the waves of de Broglie's theory. He had also generalized his equation and the study of these waves from a single electron or a single mass point to an arbitrary mechanical system, thus bridging, as it were, the gulf between de Broglie's theory and the theory of Professor Heisenberg.

At this point, the third laureate, Professor Dirac, appeared upon the scene. Professor Heisenberg and Professor Schrödinger, between them, had provided theories which based current modern views on matter and radiation. By an extension of wave mechanical interpretation, Professor Dirac developed a theory which predicated the existence of the positive electron.

To the nontechnical thinker, such matters appear vague and somewhat far off. They are better understood when described, as Professor Schrödinger obligingly describes them, as "contributions to our knowledge of how nature behaves, how matter behaves in space and time—nothing more."

Professor Schrödinger is, of course, a person who is able to put things simply, because he is one of those clear and ordered thinkers who can explain away difficulties even to the uninitiated. As a boy, he was a clear thinker and, on his own confession, "considered good" at school, as were also Professor Heisenberg and Professor Dirac, although, in their case, the fact has to be extracted from their mothers.

Not one of the three laureates ever contemplated the possibility of becoming anything but a natural scientist. All three took high honors at their universities. All three gave themselves over to serious research in fundamentals from the moment they entered school.

Professor Schrödinger is the only one of the trio who can be induced to be expansive when asked to talk about his work, or to give any account of what occurs before a man rises to the level of a Nobel Prize winner.

"With us, at least with many of us theorists in science," he says, "it is much the same as with a writer of plays, or novels, or poetry. We work irregularly, try dozens of ideas. Success is rarely reached by months or years of assiduity, but by following up for, say, a couple of weeks the idea of an hour, or properly speaking, of a minute. One is so liable to forget that, after all, the idea of that minute has been caught through years of hard work."

Professor Schrödinger says that he caught the idea which turned him into a Nobel Prize winner in a minute spent resting in a sports cabin during a skiing expedition which he and his wife had taken over the snowy mountains at Graubünden. He recognized it instantly. "Any man," he says, "who passes through the experience of such a minute knows that he has touched success." Months of almost sleepless, breathless work may have to follow, but the "real" thing has taken place.

Last from the platform in Stockholm came a man who, to the great audience, was invisible.

Dr. Thomas Hunt Morgan, to whom was awarded the Nobel Prize in physiology and medicine, was unable to take the long journey from Pasadena, Calif., to Sweden, and those who crowded the hall missed him, missed his strong individuality, and that crisp, humorous way he has of saying exactly the right thing at the right moment.

Dr. Morgan is known for his work in genetics. Much of his fame has arisen from his exhaustive investigation into the Drosophila melanogaster, or fruit fly. During the past five years, as president of the National Academy of Sciences, and president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, he has been characterized as "the experimentalist par excellence, an unwearied, driving worker, tenacious of purpose, following the objective evidence to the end, and courageously (at times audaciously) drawing the conclusions to which it leads—sometimes in face of universally opposing opinion—with a sureness that is justified by later developments."

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